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ITALO-BALKAN LINK VIEWED AS STABILIZER

Ultimate Importance of Italy's Plans, Though, Thought Exaggerated

MINISTER OF TURKEY NOW VISITING ROME

New Development Follows Signs of German-Hungarian Agreement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—After the Grandi-Litvinoff meeting at Milan, where not only economic questions but the possibility of an Italo-Russian amity pact was, according to diplomatic belief, considered, and after the Count Bethlen visit to Berlin, which seems to point to special relations between Hungary and Germany, European observers find their attention directed to the presence of Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Rome.

This is not the first time Tewfik has been in the Italian capital. Three times in three years he has met Italian rulers on their territory and it is natural that there should be further speculation on development of the "League of the Vanquished," as it is called, though in respect to Italy the term is a misnomer.

There is an inclination to go much further than the facts warrant. The common interests of Germany, Russia, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and perhaps Austria and Turkey, and as some would add, Greece, are not apparent, and indeed there is something paradoxical in a plan which would unite, for example, Hungary and Russia.

Greece and Turkey have happily settled their differences and doubtless Signor Mussolini helped in this reconciliation, but even were the Balkan bloc as far advanced as is now pretended, that is a very different thing from the suggestion that these countries, particularly Greece, would allow themselves to be maneuvered by Italy into any kind of hostility toward other powers, notably Jugoslavia, which is linked to France. The whole tendency, in the Balkans, is rather to escape from dangerous diplomatic dependence on great powers.

Therefore, though it is necessary to recognize the extraordinary diplo-

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Anglo-U. S. Effort to Release Gold Arouses British

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The intentness with which public attention here is focused upon the possibility of Anglo-American cooperation to release gold and thus bring world prices back to normal is shown in the sensational stories in circulation regarding a trip to Cherbourg just made by Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, in company with George L. Harrison, director of the United States Federal Reserve system, who is on his way back to New York after visiting European capitals.

Mr. Norman's journey was not accompanied by any of the out-of-the-way incidents described in the week-end London journals. It is regarded as not less important on that account, however, since it indicates the closeness of the relations that are being maintained between representatives of British and American banking interests in an endeavor to find a solution to the present impasse.

Figures published here on Dec. 1 show that in the first 10 months of 1930, gold reserves of European banks of issue have increased by £110,000,000, being 11.4 per cent. For the first time in history they now exceed the £1,000,000,000 mark.

The Banque de France holds 38 per cent of the total gold reserves of Europe compared with 30 per cent before the war. There has also been a definite increase in the European share of the world's gold, though the United States is still understood to hold the lion's share, the relative totals having been estimated at 39 per cent for the United States, compared with 16 for France.

PERU'S PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR UNITY

LIMA, Peru (AP)—President Sanchez Cerro assembled 400 officers of the Army, Navy and Air Corps, also police chiefs, in the reception hall of the presidential palace on Nov. 28, and pleaded with them to unite in solving national problems.

The President stressed the fact that since the army and navy had placed him in office after Aug. 22, when he revolted at Arequipa against "11 years of dictatorship" by Augusto B. Leguia, he would be responsible to them. Dispatches from outside Peru, where a censorship exists, have reported recently that conditions are grave in the capital.

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German Fascists Win Bremen Senate Seats

By the Associated Press

Bremen, Ger.

GERMAN Fascism stuck another feather in its political hat Nov. 30 when the National Socialists captured 30 seats in the Free State of Bremen's Senate election. The Fascists had none at all after the elections of three years ago.

The Social Democrats still remain the largest party in the Senate with 39 seats as against 41 in 1927. The Communists increased their mandates to 12 as compared with 10 in 1927.

Entry of Only Needed Aliens Urged by Davis

Retiring Labor Secretary in Report Calls for Immigration Law Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Drastic extension of immigration laws to keep out of the country all workers for whom there is no need was recommended to Congress in the final report of James J. Davis, retiring Secretary of Labor, made public on Dec. 1.

The depression in business and the crisis in unemployment facing the country is reason, Mr. Davis thinks, for "a candid and unbiased survey of the immigration situation."

After reviewing the history of restricting immigration to the United States, Mr. Davis notes that he has previously advocated a system of selecting immigrants according to demoistrated needs for their service.

"But now I am convinced," he declares, "that no new and unattached immigrants coming for the purpose of seeking employment should be admitted to the country unless it had been previously determined by the Department of Labor that there was an actual need for the kind of service they are qualified to render in this country."

Recent difficulties encountered by federal agents to deporting Communist agitators further induce Mr. Davis to urge a revision of present laws, to provide that any alien affiliated with an organization, the purpose of which is to supplant our form of government, be deported forthwith.

"Finally," he says, "I want to urge that the laws be amended so as to make possible the expulsion from the United States of certain classes of obviously undesirable aliens who are now immune from deportation. I refer in particular to habitual law breakers. . . . I am firmly of the opinion that the time has come for taking vigorous measures to rid the country of alien criminals of every class."

Mr. Davis' report is a summary of his 10 years as Secretary of Labor. Looking back over the general accomplishments of that period he records a "gradual decrease in the working hours and a betterment of working conditions, with increases in wages in nearly all sections of the country, with the consequent benefits in the way of better homes, improved standards of living, better schools, civic improvements and better parts and recreational centers."

Alfonso Advised to Call Parliament

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — The summoning by King Alfonso of a "constitutional parliament," which will be authorized to alter the Spanish Constitution and make a new pact between the monarch and people, was forcibly advocated by Francisco Bergamin, former Conservative Finance Minister, in addressing an audience of Madrid business men on the financial and political situation. He declared the time had come when it was essential to act decisively in order to lift the country from its present muddle.

Through a constitutional parliament, he affirmed that the King would gain the confidence of a majority of the people and refute the Republican allegation that he was kept in power by the army.

Señor Bergamin attributed the weakness of the peseta principally to political causes. Maintaining that the financial position of Spain was much superior to that of a majority of the European nations, he pinned his faith on the old-school methods of finance, opposing the mobilization of the Bank of Spain gold reserve in connection with stabilization plans. He maintained that the peseta revalorization would be a simple task once the political problems were settled. He said that the seven years of order and tranquillity under a dictatorship were not worth the disastrous effect of the legal system being subjugated to the will of one person.

REICH ACTS AS CITIES SHIRK DUTY OF TAXING

Big Centers, Refusing to Impose New Burdens, Submit to State Supervision

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The number of towns and cities in Germany in which the Federal Government has been compelled to enforce new community taxes because the City Council refused to introduce them is rapidly increasing.

Federal action has been necessary to salvage community finances, which are heavily burdened by the cities' duty to help support the unemployed.

Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nuremberg, Breslau, and Stettin are among the cities which have semi-voluntarily accepted this financial supervision, much to the detriment of the idea of local self-government.

In several of these cities "financial administrators" have been appointed by the Federal Government. These administrators may be empowered to cut down municipal expenses and take other financial measures. Thus the City Council's privilege of administering local financial affairs is being curtailed.

The refusal of city councils to act in this matter is in line with the general tendency of parties in Germany of late to shun responsibility and rather to hide behind special decrees issued by someone else. It shows a decline in parliamentary government and a readiness to resort to dictatorial measures as an easier way to administer public affairs.

The cities are not entirely to blame, however. The Reich has burdened them with the immense task of taking care of more than 1,000,000 unemployed who—having been out of work too long—receive no more doles and are dependent on the communities for support.

The German people are already heavily taxed. Incomes of over $30 monthly are burdened with about 15 per cent taxation, unemployment contribution, and compulsory social insurance fees, so that cities are reluctant to increase the burden.

But even these new taxes will not suffice to meet the needs of the communities, it is believed. The additional burden on the cities caused by support for the unemployed and paupers is figured at 250,000,000 marks, whereas the new taxes are not expected to yield more than 133,000,000 marks. It is believed Berlin will get a loan from the United States.

Link in Cultures of Bering Sea and Punuk Discovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The missing link between the cultures of Bering Sea and Punuk Island has been unearthed by H. B. Collins Jr., assistant curator in the division of ethnology of the National Museum, in a six months' expedition to Alaska which resulted in the uncovering of a complete series of ancient Eskimo villages on St. Lawrence Island.

Through his most recent archæological investigations, Mr. Collins has obtained an excellent chronology of the old Bering Sea cultures and the later Punuk culture, adding materially to the knowledge of a prehistoric phase of Eskimo culture which seems to be the oldest found anywhere in Eskimo regions.

Characteristic of this ancient period are the elaborate designs on artifacts of walrus ivory, which indicate that it possessed an art richer and more complex than that of any later arctic culture. Though the designs of the intermediate or Punuk stage were of sufficient resemblance to those of the old Bering Sea culture to show beyond doubt that they had been derived therefrom, they were less intricate and flowing, taking on a rigidity more like that of the modern Eskimo art.

Gambell, on the northwestern end of St. Lawrence Island was the region investigated by Mr. Collins during the last six months. From a vantage point on Gambell Mountain, the old beach lines could be seen, extending east and west on the gravel pit below. At the base of the mountain, between the earliest beach lines, is the old village of Miyowaghneet, now located more than a half-mile from the water's edge.

The objects excavated at these villages numbered several thousand, and represented a complete cross section of Eskimo culture at this one spot, from the earliest period known to the present day.

'Beggars' University' Popular in China, but Press of Applicants Is Serious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—A "Beggars' University," the only one of its kind in China, has been established by the bureau of social affairs of the Canton municipal government. It has a total enrollment of 4500 mendicants ranging from the ages of 12 to 50. Most of them were rounded up by the police department from the streets, while others entered the institution of their own accord.

The institution provides sleeping quarters, dining halls and a curriculum of studies. The beggars are taught how to read and write and also are initiated into the political doctrines of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. They are given carpentry and manual training and are taught how to make rattan chairs, tables and chalk. During the last year hundreds have been assigned to work on a new race course. Many are building highways and roads in the interior of the Province.

The influx of other beggars from neighboring towns and cities has given the authorities a problem for expansion. In spite of the large number that is already enrolled in the university, the police department reports that there are more than 1000 still roaming the streets of the city.

State Control Establishes Confidence Between Public and Utilities in California

Regulation Shows Almost $12,000,000 Saving in Past Year—Conciliatory Attitude Results in Coöperation by Companies

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 6

In view of widespread questioning as to whether state regulation of public utilities is accomplishing its purposes, The Christian Science Monitor is undertaking, in a series of 18 articles, to clarify for the layman some of the questions involved in the subject, "The Control of Public Utilities."

By JOSHUA EPPINGER JR.
Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Regulation of public utilities in California resulted in a saving to customers during the past year of almost $12,000,000.

This was the announcement made recently by the State Railroad Commission, which has jurisdiction over the various state utilities. The record of decreases in rates ordered by the commission during the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to $14,288,916. Increases totaling $2,302,230 were ordered, leaving a balance in favor of reductions of $11,986,686.

In addition, the commission has just ordered a reduction of approximately 9 per cent in the domestic and commercial rates charged for gas by the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation while permitting trial rates, approximately 7 per cent lower during 1931. The order is effective Jan. 1.

The commission also made permanent certain reduced rates on electricity which it had instituted as a trial in December of last year.

The saving to consumers in the Los Angeles gas rates amounts to $1,350,000 a year; the electric rates which are made permanent approximates $750,000 a year saving to consumers.

Through a policy of conciliation and of helpful suggestion, the Railroad Commission has avoided long and expensive legal trials in connection with

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Cut in India's Huge Army Bill Planned as Unrest Is Dwindling

Defenses Cost 40 Per Cent of Revenue—Reduction of Force Proposed

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The scaling down of India's army, which comprises 250,000 men and costs 40 per cent of the entire revenue of the central government, is under discussion here. The financial burden of the defense forces is regarded by most Indians as excessive, now that post-war developments have removed the long-standing Russian menace on the northwest frontier.

It was to meet this danger that the British force in India was raised in 1885 to its present strength of 70,000 men. Increases followed automatically in the Indian army—forces manned partly by Indians, partly by Napalese and officered by the British—which make up the bulk of the remaining fighting strength.

It is this semi-indigenous army which would be reduced first, as all British authorities are agreed that its strength ought to bear not more than the present fixed proportion to that of the white troops, so long as Britain remains responsible for protecting the frontier from tribal incursions and for preserving internal order.

Reductions, it has been suggested, should be made only to such an extent as may be agreed upon by the overwhelming majority of Indian representatives in the central government, including not only those of all the chief minority communities, but also the semi-independent Indian states.

League Economic Expert Invited to Advise India

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A notable tribute has been paid to Sir Arthur Salter, retiring director of the economic and financial section of the League of Nations in the invitation received from the Government of India to visit India in order to study economic conditions and advise upon constructive improvements.

The Secretary-General replied that Sir Arthur would be able to visit India and that he would leave toward the end of December.

The Government of India states that it has been for some time "studying plans for the formation of some organization for the study of economic questions."

Sir Arthur Salter was personally responsible for most of the practical progress made in many countries, under the advice of the League. While the spectacular economic conferences organized by the League have not led to many immediate results, Sir Arthur's quiet work along immediately practical lines has built up the framework for economic coöperation. His successor in the economic section of the League has not yet been announced. While in India, Sir Arthur will discuss the development of India's collaboration in the work of the technical organizations of the League.

Quiet Reigns in Country as Indians Watch Events in London Parley

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in India
By Radio

NEW DELHI, India—The political tension prevailing during recent months has considerably relaxed. The Round Table conferences are believed to be among the factors which have brought about the change, as all parties are focusing attention on the London proceedings and watching developments with interest and apprehension.

The idea of federation, which has evolved from the plenary sessions, is not securing unanimous support throughout the country, although it is realized that much will depend on details. Some Indian papers contend that federation is only workable with a responsible government at the center, while others view it as an alliance between the "diehard" elements in England, the ruling princes and the communal (Muhammadan and other non-Brahmin) groups.

Much apprehension continues to be felt concerning the London decisions on the communal issues, both Hindus and Moslems being suspicious of the surrender by their respective representatives. In the domestic political field there is a marked improvement. From Madras in the south to Amritsar in the north, a definite decline in civil disobedience activities is revealed. In many places British goods are selling freely with scarcely any interference from picketers and even in Bombay, which is the biggest foreign cloth center, many shops are reported to have reopened.

At the same time the ban imposed by the All-India National Congress has been by no means removed, and in many cities, including Delhi, shopkeepers are remaining stanch to the policy even in face of great personal loss. It is significant, however, that at Ahmedabad, one of the main centers of the disobedience movement, foreign cloth dealers have refused the Congress demand to seal up their stocks for another six months, although picketers have threatened a hunger strike in front of their stores.

While the general situation seems to have eased considerably, much uncertainty still prevails concerning the northwest frontier, where a settlement with the Afridis, the transborder tribesmen who recently invaded Peshawar, has not yet been negotiated. The Afridis apparenly have been unable to give definite guarantees for future peace, but pending the arrival of certain elders for the Jirgah (gathering of tribal chiefs), negotiations are still under way.

Garrett in Jail; Judge Denies Bail

Oliver B. Garrett, former head of the Boston liquor squad, was refused further bail, Dec. 1, at a hearing before Walter P. Hall, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and he was returned to jail.

The former liquor head gave himself up at 12:30 a. m. Dec. 1, after eluding police forces since last June when he defaulted his $12,000 bond, and was immediately imprisoned in the Charles Street jail. William J. Foley, District Attorney, declared that the Garrett witnesses are being located for summons to court, probably within two or three days.

Held on charges of fraudulently obtaining a pension from Boston, Garrett disappeared, and until he drove up in a taxi to surrender himself last night no trace of his whereabouts was obtained. Rumors that he was to give himself up resulted in a last-minute desperate attempt by local police to apprehend him before he could avail himself of the greater leniencies which voluntary surrender provide.

According to District Attorney Foley, Garrett's case must be conducted during the present monthly court term unless he personally requests a postponement. His inability to obtain further bail is taken as indicating that Garrett will make no such request. The court usually adjourns before the Christmas holidays.

Dr. Rios Elected Uruguay President

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP) — Mounting returns of yesterday's national elections indicate that Dr. Pedro Manini Rios, leading candidate of the Colorado Party, will be the next President of Uruguay to succeed Dr. Juan B. Campisteguy, whose four-year term ends next March.

The Colorado Party, which has been in power in Uruguay since 1865, appeared to have swept the country, getting about three votes out of every five.

In Montevideo the Colorados polled 59,034 votes, while the opposition, or Nacionalistas, polled 40,232 votes. Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera headed the Nacionalistas ticket. Reports from the interior say that the voting has gone about that way in both urban and rural boxes. About 300,000 votes are believed to have been cast.

Dr. Rios is a former Cabinet member with a record of 25 years of political and diplomatic activity.

FLOATING POWER PLANT BOTHERS NEW HAMPSHIRE

Company Seeks Approval of Increased Capital Without Jurisdiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — The New Hampshire Public Service Commission is wrestling with a troublesome problem. It has been asked to approve an increased capitalization of $600,000 for the New Hampshire Public Service Company to meet the expense of placing a floating power plant off the coast of New Hampshire, and to do so with the understanding that the commission shall have no jurisdiction over the plant.

The power plant, one of the strangest ships afloat, capable of generating 20,000 kilowatts, has just been placed in service off the Maine coast. The boat is the property of the New England Public Service Company, which has gone to no little expense in order that the plant may anchor and provide power for inland communities.

The company now asks for the $600,000 which it will have expended when the job has been completed regardless of whether or not the plant is ever used.

As there is no precedent in any state, the commission is frankly perplexed and intends to proceed slowly. It points out that the seacoasts of the United States are long and that floating power plants may become of no little importance. If they are a product solely of the high seas and not subject to the rulings of any state body, the commission is wondering to whom they may be subject legally.

Some months ago, the United States Navy aircraft carrier Lexington tied up in Tacoma Harbor, Wash., and provided power for the city as long as needed. From this incident, it is said that the Insull interests, who own the New Hampshire and New England Public Service Companies, got the idea of employing floating power plants on the high seas and which could be moved anywhere at any time.

Pro-Fascist Policy Forces Resignation of Austrian Cabinet

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — President Miklas, accepting the resignation of the Cabinet of the Chancellor, Dr. Karl Vaugoin, on Nov. 29, has summoned Dr. Otto Ender, provincial Governor of Vorarlberg, to form a new government.

The resignation of the Vaugoin Government has been expected for the past fortnight, seeing that the election results clearly indicated the dissatisfaction of the Austrian people with its Fascist policy. Dr. Vaugoin's and Dr. Ignaz Seipel's numerous attempts to continue this Fascist-Heimwehr Government were defeated by the firm resolve of the national economic bloc headed by Dr. Schober to secure its resignation or defeat on a no-confidence vote in the new Parliament which is summoned for Dec. 2.

Dr. Ender has already arrived in Vienna and new cabinet negotiations are under way. Dr. Ender has the Christian Social Party solidly behind him. It is uncertain, however, to what extent he can count upon the Schober group, which, while willing to join a coalition government against the Socialists, also demands the exclusion of the Heimwehr upon whose help Dr. Ender counts in forming a cabinet. In the meanwhile he has stipulated an absolutely free hand and has undertaken to have his proposals ready on Dec. 1.

Development Program Forecast in Lebanon

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem, Palestine

WHILE withholding announcement concerning the constitutional future of Syria, Henri Ponsot, High Commissioner, who has just returned from France, has permitted Charles Debbas, President of the Lebanez Republic, to foreshadow a large development program for Lebanon.

Numerous important projects have been approved by Paris, M. Debbas said, involving initial expenditure of 500,000,000 francs, principally on railroad expansion, extending the line from Tripoli to the Palestine frontier, thus supplying the one link missing in the Istanbul-Cairo route, and extending communications as far as Palmyra.

Moscow Seeks to Back Charge of Paris 'Plot'

Corroboration Lacking on Confessions Made by Indicted Saboteurs

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — During the present phase of the sabotage trial, the prosecutor, Nikolai Krilenko, has been endeavoring to extract from the defendants under questioning the political opinions and motives impelling them to participate in the activity of the Industrial Party.

The majority professed themselves liberals in prerevolutionary times, Prof. Leonid K. Ramzin even considering himself a moderate Socialist, but all regarded the Bolshevik revolution unfavorably.

Several who professedly worked loyally with the Soviet régime in the first years of the New Economic Policy became discouraged when Soviet policy turned sharply Leftward, feeling the country was headed for a crisis and hence they more readily entered the sabotage organization.

The self-confessed head of the Industrial Party, the power expert, Professor Ramzin, testified on the witness stand Dec. 1, while another defendant engineer, V. A. Laricheff, described the internal conditions of the Soviet Union, the meeting of the Russian émigré organization called the Commercial Industrial Committee which was interested in promoting intervention and claimed to possess intimate connections with Aristide Briand and Raymond Poincaré in the autumn of 1928 in Paris.

Greater Secrecy Advised

This was after the Shachti trial and the arrest of a group of persons accused of sabotage by the railroad commissariat, and the question was raised at this meeting whether Professors Ramzin and Laricheff could safely continue work in Russia. They replied affirmatively, but on condition that work be carried on with greater secrecy.

Loyalty to his former employer, an important textile manufacturer, Konovaloff, was the factor determining the conduct of the veteran engineer, S. V. Cuprianoff, according to the latter's testimony.

Sabotage as described in the testimony of the defendants, and amplified during cross questioning, did not assume the form of violent destruction of property but rather was expressed in less easily detected ways such as delaying plans, and causing disproportions between sup-

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Towns for Sale in Owen's River Valley; Needed for Water Supply of Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—For sale: Five towns and villages in the Owen's River Valley, 250 miles northeast of Los Angeles. The towns are Bishop, Big Pine, Independence, Lone Pine, and Laws; the only prospective purchaser is the city of Los Angeles.

These communities are willing to sell themselves outright to their large southern neighbor who needs the water supplies they possess, but the price at which the transaction can be made is not yet agreed upon. Although residents of the small communities were at first averse to advances made by Los Angeles agents of the municipal water and power department in offering to buy their homes and business enterprises, much of this opposition has now disappeared.

More than a year ago townsmen from each of the communities were appointed to serve upon a committee to negotiate with the city representatives for a fair price for their properties. Unofficially, these agencies have agreed that $5,900,000 is a fair price for the towns. This figure does not represent the opinions of individual landlords, however.

Last spring the taxpayers of Los Angeles authorized a bond issue of $38,000,000 for extension of the city's water system and the purchase of additional property in the Owen's River Valley in which the five communities are situated.

Water derived from such property is to be carried to Los Angeles through the city's 230-mile aqueduct and will serve to meet the growing needs of the metropolitan area.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Owen's River Valley towns have been held in abeyance until the exact legal status of the city in acquiring such property was known. Recently, however, the State Supreme Court decided a test case, the outcome of which allows Los Angeles to proceed immediately in the acquisition of the towns.

For some time the city has been actively at work acquiring title to Owen's River Valley agricultural lands and their accompanying water rights, until barely 7500 acres of such property remains in private hands. As fast as the land is purchased the city takes control of the water belonging to it.

Approximately 75 per cent of this land is tilled under the city management at present, it is reported. Continuance of cultivation is expected until available waters are demanded elsewhere, it is reported by the department of water and power.

Having no means of storing all the waters in surface reservoirs, the city engineers believe that storage in the subterranean reservoirs obtained by sinking the waters in the soil is very effective. When needed, the water can be lifted to the surface by means of huge turbine pumps.

AVIATORS TO JOIN IN BOLIVAR TRIBUTE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—As a special tribute to Simon Bolivar, South American patriot, whose centennial anniversary will be celebrated on Dec. 17, two air pilots will fly from New York to the village of San Pedro Alejandro, Colombia, carrying a floral wreath for the ceremonies, according to announcement made by the Colombian Consul-General here Nov. 27.

The 3000-mile flight, which will be made by an American and a Colombian pilot, will be a gesture of good will to the Colombian people as well as a tribute to the liberator, it was said. It will be financed by funds raised by a Pan-American group for a memorial.

PARTY LINES UNBALANCED IN CONGRESS

Contest Over World Court Centers on Deferring Action Until 1931 Session

COALITION PROGRAM TO BE VOTED UPON

Bills to Relieve Unemployment May Raise Budget to About $5,000,000,000

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The short—and final—session of the Seventy-first Congress of the United States convened at noon Dec. 1.

Each chamber assembled in an atmosphere of political and legislative uncertainty and tension, supercharged by the nation's economic emergency.

In the House, where two years ago the Administration began the deliberations of this Congress with a majority of more than 100, there now sit come 50 Republican "lame ducks," members who failed to muster public approval in this year's balloting.

In the Senate the opposition elements, Republican insurgents and Democrats, for all practical purposes the real rulers of the chamber during the last two years, had their numbers increased and strengthened by this year's voting.

Contest on Davis Indicated

The opening proceedings in both the chambers were routine and uneventful. In the Senate, where a challenge of the seating of James J. Davis (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, had been indicated, nothing developed, due to the failure of Mr. Davis to appear and claim his place.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the special senatorial campaign fund investigating committee, who had been advised a few hours previous to the opening session of additional election expenditures of over $190,000, bringing the total for the Davis ticket to more than $500,000, announced that he will object to Mr. Davis being allowed to take his seat until his committee has had the opportunity to fully determine the new disclosure.

C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, has prepared a resolution barring Mr. Davis from the Senate which he stated he would press if Mr. Nye did not act.

Hearty welcomes were exchanged by returning members in each chamber. Political opponents greeted one another kindly in an atmosphere of good will, and friendliness prevailed on both floors.

Many and major issues are on the calendar for action in the three months' duration of the session, Muscle Shoals, "lame duck" bill, unemployment, farm relief, anti-injunction legislation, World Court adherence, alien restrictions and exclusion from apportionment calculations, drought relief, prohibition, but overshadowing all else hangs the question of a special session.

Special Session Opposed

The President is opposed to convening the Seventy-second Congress, over which he will have practically no control, in an extraordinary sitting. He will not do so unless compelled by the refusal of the Senate opposition to vote appropriation bills.

Whether these anti-Administration forces resort to such steps depends in a large measure on what they think of the Administration's efforts to meet their legislative demands. If they conceive them as satisfactory, then, according to their public statements, they are willing to coöperate in enacting supply acts.

This puts the situation up to the House, where the Administration for the next three months will still control. During the last two years the Republican leaders of the chamber have repeatedly suppressed Senate projects, the "lame duck" bill, the Muscle Shoals measure, the unemployment proposals, and others.

The anti-Administration forces in the Senate now demand that this "gag" barrier be eliminated and these measures have full freedom of consideration in the House.

This, Republican leaders of the House have promised. Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker, and Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee, have gone on record as favoring votes by the House on all the measures that the Senate coalition demands shall be considered.

Delayed Bills on Agenda

Thus, through an election whose full force will not be physically manifested until the next Congress, there is every likelihood that there will be brought to final disposition such long pending issues as the Norris Muscle Shoals and "lame duck" bills, and the Wagner unemployment measures.

But even with these difficult and extremely uncertain legislative problems there would still remain a group of highly controversial questions in the Senate which might easily stalemate proceedings, regardless of how active is the disposition of legislative demands of the insurgent-Democratic coalition.

These matters cover the field of presidential recess appointments and international affairs, both subjects of high explosive content in the Senate. In the first there is a group of more than a score of major nominations, six members of the United States Tariff Commission, three appointments to the new Federal Power Commission, a

new Secretary of Labor, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, several ambassadors and a member of the Federal Farm Board.

In the case of at least four of these appointments challenges have been threatened. How vigorous these objections will be, how much of a contest they will develop, remains to be seen. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, hopes to have the Senate take up nominations as soon as it gets down to business, in the hope that they can all be disposed of by the beginning of the Christmas holidays. Whether he can prevail upon the Senate to accept this plan of procedure is a question.

Adherence to World Court

In the international field there will confront the Senate the question of adherence to the World Court. This matter has been pending on the President's desk for more than a year. During that time he has been under constant pressure from hundreds of national leaders to send it to the Senate for disposition.

Recently the President announced that he would send the protocols to the chamber. He did not, however, express any desire to have it acted on at this session. The decision on this he left to the Senate, urging, however, that in no event would the issue be used to obstruct legislation and force a special session.

There is much crossing of lines on both sides of the question as to when it should be taken up. Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, the foremost Senate advocate of adherence, lines up with William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and leader of the opposition, insisting that it be reported to the Senate without delay.

On the other hand, Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, another leader for adherence, and Mr. Watson, opposed to the court, are united with others in opposing consideration at this session. They insist that the matter go over until the next regular session of Congress, December, 1931.

Thorough Debate Demanded

Should the matter reach the Senate floor and be taken under debate there during the short session it would inevitably mean the forcing of a special session. The subject, although previously debated, would consume not less than two weeks and might easily take up a month or more. Certainly the opponents would demand unlimited debate and it is doubtful if a restrictive rule could be invoked.

The real struggle over the World Court issue will therefore revolve around the effort to keep the subject off the Senate floor during the current session. It is understood that there is a movement among the members of the Foreign Relations Committee to hold the matter there. Mr. Borah and Mr. Walsh are opposed to this course. Whichever side wins there will still remain recourse to the losers in the form of a minority report to the Senate.

Aside from the controversial issues and appointments there is the great mass of routine legislation that must be considered and enacted, huge sums in necessary appropriations made all the more urgent by depressed economic conditions. It is expected that due to increases in expenditures for enlarged construction purposes to relieve unemployment and to revive industry that the total budget may approximate $5,000,000,000.

This expanded outlay coupled with a curtailed income, both due to business conditions, will raise the problem of meeting a deficit estimated at around $184,000,000. The 1 per cent tax reduction voted last year is certain to be eliminated as an emergency measure.

Supply Bills Under Way

In the House the various appropriation committees have been at work for some weeks, and some of the major supply bills are expected to be disposed of and sent to the Senate before the Christmas holidays. In the Senate the so-called "bus" bill, a measure designed to regulate interstate motorbus traffic is on the immediate calendar. It has been acted on by the House, but radically amended by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, greatly liberalising its provisions and extending the Government's powers.

Whether prohibition develops into a major issue at the session depends on what kind of a report, if any, is made by the President's National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. The Administration is known to be prepared to ask for increased funds for the new prohibition bureau.

The wet-and-dry subject is as explosive as dry powder where Congress is concerned. The matter may remain dormant for weeks only to blaze into debate with renewed fervor. The commission's report would be certain to precipitate a vigorous outbreak—and consume much valuable time.

The day preceding the convening of the session President Hoover conferred with Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority Senate floor leader. They discussed the legislative program and Mr. Robinson stated that the President expressed approval of several ideas he proposed on drought relief and unemployment aid. These projects, Mr. Robinson declared, he would incorporate in bills and introduce without delay.

Lame Ducks Numerous

About one-seventh of the Senate and almost one-fifth of the House, representing 15,000,000 and 22,500,000 voters respectively, will sit as "lame duck" members during the present session, it has been revealed. Many represent districts where voters recorded their preference for a member of the opposite political party in the November elections. Others are men who retired voluntarily or were defeated in the primaries.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, is sponsor of a proposed amendment to the Constitution to eliminate the "lame duck" session, which has five times received the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate, but failed in the House. He has made it known that he will press for action again when the opportunity is presented.

The Norris proposal provides for the taking of office by members of Congress in January following election and for the inauguration of the President in January instead of March. Filibusters, which in times past blocked practically all progress during short sessions, would thus be made impractical, and the voice of the voters would be reflected in action sooner. Unless there is a special session of Congress, the wishes of the electorate will not be fully carried out under the present system until December, 1931—and by that time they may have changed.

One of the chief reasons the makers of the Constitution instituted the present system was to allow enough time between the election and the convening of a new Congress for members to travel on horseback from their homes to Washington. Modern trains, automobiles and airplanes have long since made this reason of little import.

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Senatorial Primary Costs Reported From Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—An investigator of the Senate campaign funds investigating committee on Dec. 1 checked over reports of expenditures in the May senatorial primary election filed in the State Bureau of Elections.

The various reports of expenditures in behalf of James J. Davis, successful Republican candidate for the United States Senate, and Francis Shunk Brown, unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Governor, were examined and telephoned to Washington.

The investigator indicated he was seeking reports of two Philadelphia committees which he believed spent money in the primary.

George Thorn, chief of the bureau, said he did not know what was meant by published reports about supplemental filings. The only report of Samuel Vauclain, of the Davis-Brown committee, was filed June 18, and reported expenditures of $197,-617.68.

Compilation of campaign expenses filed with the State Bureau of Elections up to June 19, the last day for filing such returns, showed a total of $512,340 spent in behalf of the Davis-Brown ticket. This ticket included five candidates for state-wide offices, in addition to Davis and Brown. The Davis-Brown campaign committee disbursed $314,748 of this sum.

UNCIVILIZED INDIANS STUDIED

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—Cesar Uribe, a former professor of the Harvard Medical School, set out Dec. 1 with a party of 12 for a two months' exploration trip of the territory of Cagueta, in southern Colombia, which is inhabited mostly by uncivilized Indians.

Court Congestion Obstructing Law Enforcement, Says Mitchell

Attorney-General, in Annual Report, Criticizes Delays in Bringing Cases to Trial—Prison and Prohibition Bureaus Review Work of Past Year

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Court congestion is interfering with administration of justice, William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, states in his annual report.

"The fact remains that in a number of the judicial districts there is still serious congestion and one of the greatest obstacles to efficient law enforcement is delay in bringing cases to trial," Mr. Mitchell reported.

Far-reaching administrative changes have transformed some of the work of the department, Mr. Mitchell says.

"During the year the federal prison bureau has been completely overhauled and reorganized," Mr. Mitchell stated. "There was also effected the extraordinary administrative task of creating in this department a prohibition bureau and of transferring from the Treasury Department personnel and appropriations." The transfer, Mr. Mitchell stated, was "effected smoothly and without any serious administrative difficulties."

A general inquiry into bankruptcy laws over the country is being undertaken by the solicitor-general, according to Mr. Mitchell. Another inquiry now under way relates to the comparative efficiency of varying methods of districting states in the administration of the federal courts.

Mr. Mitchell reports finally that much administrative work has been expended in reorganising and speeding up the work of acquiring sites for erection of public buildings. With construction being expedited to aid unemployment, a large amount of this work is under way, he states.

Bureau of Prisons

More "substantial and fundamental progress has been made toward improving conditions in our prisons during the last year than has occurred in any similar period in the history of the country," Sanford Bates, director of the Bureau of Prisons declares in a statement contained in the annual report of the Department of Justice.

The annual report is written by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General who puts the reorganization of the prison bureau first in a long list of "extraordinary administrative tasks" which the department has faced in the last year. Only second to this, Mr. Mitchell places the transfer of the prohibition bureau from the Treasury Department.

Mr. Bates declares that the most important accomplishment in the realm of federal prison reform has been "the complete success of our legislative program." This included establishment of two new institutions, a bill to diversify employment of prisoners, creation of an independent board of parole; reorganization of the prison bureau, amendment of the probation law and hospitalization enactments.

Besides this an experiment has been made with road camps described as a "complete success." This has relieved prison congestion and shown that "a large number of men have heretofore been placed behind high walls and in steel cages who do not require these restraints."

Mr. Bates tells of improved personnel standards, of a new program of individualizing the treatment of prisoners, of a complete reorganization of the Prison Bureau; approval of the site for the first narcotic farm, of large scale new construction, and diversification of prison industries permitted by law—"one of the most progressive pieces of prison legislation ever enacted." The new board of parole under Arthur D. Wood, Michigan, has started work.

Prohibition Work

Prohibition enforcement officers in the Department of Justice "filed stronger and better cases this year," G. Aaron Youngquist, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of prohibition, stated in his annual report. Jail and prison sentences were imposed in 27,709 cases in the 1930 fiscal year, or 5107 more than in 1929. Significance was attached to the fact that while there were only 206 more cases instituted, the year produced 105 more jury trials than 1929, the ratio of convictions by juries remaining constant.

The average length of sentences increased, Mr. Youngquist reported, and "cases made by the officers stood up better." There were 4286 more cases pending at the close of the fiscal year than last year.

Federal enforcement, Mr. Youngquist stated at one point, "is not without embarrassment caused by some state and municipal officers who, under color of their office, are actively violating the laws themselves." A total of 95 such officers were convicted in the year.

Under the provision in the dry act permitting a state prosecuting attorney to bring civil action to abate liquor nuisances up to March, 1930, 500 suits were filed, and 400 padlock decrees obtained.

Anti-Trust Cases

Activity in pressing anti-trust cases has featured the fiscal year just concluded, the record compiled by John Lord O'Brian, assistant attorney-general reveals. Cases against leading motion picture manufacturers have just been decided in accordance with the Government's contentions by the Supreme Court. Remaining cases involve such large industries as the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in the gasoline "cracking" case; the Standard Oil Company of New York, in its effort to reunite with the Vacuum Oil Company; the case brought against the big radio and electric companies charging a "trust"; a case brought against the Standard Oil Company of California and 19 other big oil companies, charging price fixing; cases against the Fox Theaters Company charging anti-trust law violations in acquiring stock in Loew's and other companies; a similar suit against Warner Brothers Pictures; and a suit against the Swift and Armour packing groups, attempting to set aside the packers consent decree of 1920.

With suits against the motion picture, radio, oil and packing industries, Mr. O'Brian reports active times in his division. At the beginning of the fiscal year 31 cases were pending; 13 additional cases have been begun, and 9 cases were determined. This makes a total of 35 cases pending.

Nationalistic Move Backed by Filipinos

MANILA (AP)—Twenty thousand Filipinos became members on Nov. 30 of the new Katipunan Nationalistic Organization which hopes to prove to the United States the Philippine Islands want independence.

They joined the organization at a demonstration commemorating Andres Bonifacio, Filipino patriot.

The association, recently organized by Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Insular Legislature, is designed to unify various elements behind the independence campaign and to prove the islands are economically capable of supporting a government.

Señor Bonifacio was the organizer of the original Katipunan Revolutionary Association, through which the revolt against Spain in 1896 was begun.

Miss Adams Denies 'Peter Pan' Return

NEW YORK (AP)—Maude Adams, whose return to the stage after 12 years' retirement has been announced, granted a newspaper interview Dec. 1. It was 23 words long and was given through a spokesman as she returned from England on the liner Adriatic. She traveled under her real name—"Miss M. A. Kiskadden."

"Absolutely not," was her reply when she was asked by Herbert L. Satterlee, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy and brother-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, whether she was going to come back in a revival of "Peter Pan." Mr. Satterlee, who met Miss Adams, put the question on behalf of the reporters.

"As far as anything connected with the stage is concerned, you are referred to Justice Erlanger, trustee of the estate of A. L. Erlanger," she said.

It had been announced she would appear shortly in a play by John Colton, co-author of "Rain."

Washington Police Halt Communists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A crowd of Communists bearing placards and tear gas bombs and showing other riotous tendencies in front of the National Capitol was quickly dispersed by more than twoscore policemen, Dec. 1.

The ranks of the Communists appeared far more formidable in proportions than was actually the case because spectators, pressing in on the scene of activity, became part of the general mêlé. The Communists charged up the front steps, were repulsed, and rallied again in the rear of the Capitol, only to meet with a similar setback.

Several gas bombs were exploded by both the Communists and the police with the spectators receiving the brunt of the fumes. While victor and vanquished took the situation seriously, the spectotors were generally amused at the futility of the onslaught.

Police did not interfere with the gathering until placards were displayed, some of them calling for the "release of political prisoners," others boldly declaring "down with finger printing and registration." Attempts by the police to seize the banners started the conflict.

Police reserves were called and formed in a compact group in front of the Capitol. The crowd was requested to disperse, and when they refused, several arrests were made. Order was restored within a few minutes.

Preparing for their call, the Communists had formed two committees to visit the House and Senate with demands for legislation.

STATES INCREASE ROADS ALLOTMENTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Individual states have increased their 1930 allotments to highways in the federal aid system to a total of $102,498,084, in response to the action of the Federal Government in increasing and advancing its appropriations, according to Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, in his annual report to Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

This increased authorization had an immediate effect upon the unemployment situation, Mr. MacDonald stated. In April, 1930, 4000 more men were employed on road construction than in April of 1929, he said. In August the federal aid road program, alone, gave employment to 48,000 men, the report indicates.

SEMINOLE OIL SUIT REJECTED BY COURT

MUSKOGEE, Okla. (AP)—A suit filed by Robert L. Owen, former United States Senator, and other attorneys on behalf of 3119 Seminole Indians, seeking to have all Seminole County oil royalties pooled for the tribe, was thrown out of Federal Court here on Nov. 28 by Judge Robert L. Williams.

Judge Williams held that Mr. Owen and his colleagues were without capacity to sue for the Indians.

HOOVER BACKED BY DRY FORCES AS 1932 LEADER

Opening Move in Campaign Opposes Organization of Third Party

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dry forces of the nation must stand behind President Hoover's renomination in 1932, for he is the chief political asset of the prohibition movement, Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, declared in a statement issued on the day of Congress's reassembling.

The statement came as the culmination of discussions that have proceeded in wet and dry circles since the congressional election. In that time wets, including A. Piatt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, have announced they would offer resolutions for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, some drys have expressed willingness to consider a national referendum, while on the other hand the subject of reapportionment has become involved in the wet-dry fight.

The Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a letter to L. J. Dickinson (R.), of Iowa, and John E. Rankin (D.), of Mississippi, said he supported the move to defeat the present plan for reapportionment because the wet industrial states would gain representation largely because of their heavy gains in alien population. The 500,000 aliens who do not vote should not be counted in reapportioning seats, Dr. Wilson urged.

The statement made by Mr. High marked the opening gun of the drys for the presidential campaign of 1932 in which their leaders forecast that the Democrats will lean to the wet side with a large Republican element seeking the same objective of repeal.

Mr. High recently visited President Hoover and is understood to have discussed prohibition with him at that time.

"To defeat Herbert Hoover for the Republican nomination is the first and major point in the present strategy of the wets," Mr. High declared. He affirmed that Mr. Hoover remains the chief obstacle to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, stating, in part:

"In our opinion, the success of the dry cause in the next Republican convention, and likewise in the next presidential election is very definitely involved with the success of President Hoover.

"There are drys who believe that if the two major political parties go wet, prohibitionists could carry the Presidency with a third party ticket. We do not share that conviction. Historical precedent is against it.

"Of Mr. Hoover's fundamental belief in the Eighteenth Amendment and in the enforceability of the laws designed to outlaw liquor we have not the slightest doubt."

Mr. Andrew in announcing that he would immediately introduce a resolution calling for repeal, with conventions in each of the 48 states, delegates being elected by the people, thus making the conventions equivalent to popular referendum, asserted that he had the support of Dr. Wilson in the plan.

The Andrew proposal would utilize the state convention system of considering a constitutional amendment, and the resolution, to pass Congress, would require a two-thirds vote in each House.

Tropical Engineers' Organization Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An international search has been instituted by a group of engineers here for members of their profession who have passed several years on projects in the tropics, with a view to organizing a Tropical Engineers' Club in this city. Between 700 and 1000 engineers, mostly scattered throughout the lands near the equator, particularly in Central and South America, are eligible for membership, it is estimated.

The purpose of the club is partly social, but its professional aspects play a large part in its program. Good engineers are often difficult to obtain for work in the tropics, but a club of the sort projected would be able to put the right men in touch with the right jobs.

A preliminary meeting was held by six engineers on Nov. 25 at the Engineering Societies Building, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. An organization meeting will be held at the same place on Dec. 7 and all engineers who have passed two or three years in the tropics are invited to send their names and addresses to any of the organizers.

Parts-Accessory Trade Reports October Gain

THAT the winds of business readjustment blow not unfavorably on all, is shown by latest reports from the automobile parts-accessory industry. Business for this line showed a sharp gain in October compared with September, and has held this gain during November.

Sales of parts and accessories in increasing volume have reflected the existence of a favorable volume of service business in garages and repair shops.

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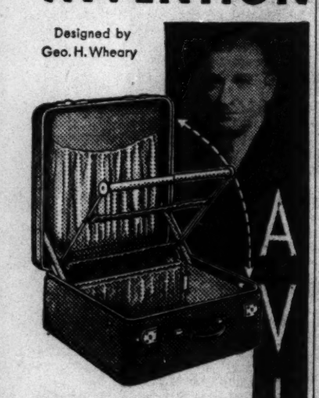

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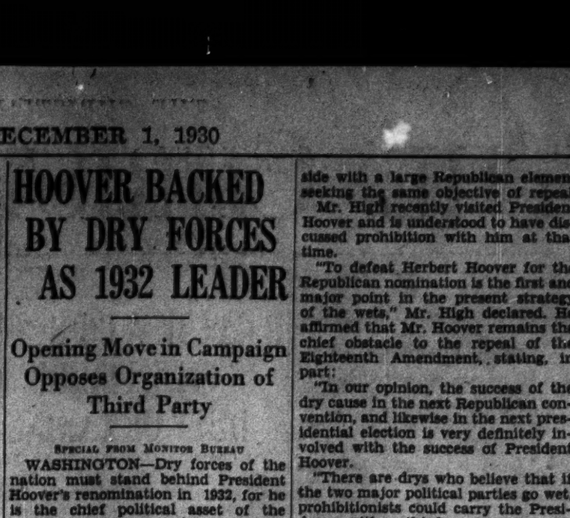

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HAITIAN SCHOOL REPORT URGES MODERN SYSTEM

Rise in Teachers' Salaries Is Recommended by Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A comprehensive program of 61 specific recommendations, with a view to giving the Republic of Haiti an adequate and modernized school system, is counseled in the report of the United States Commission on Education in Haiti, made public on Dec. 1.

This commission was appointed by President Hoover last February to supplement the work of the group he sent to the island republic to examine into political conditions, and whose activities resulted in the elimination of the President, then in office, and the election of a successor.

In its full form the report, after a brief summary of the historical, economical, social and political conditions which constitute the background of educational conditions in Haiti, gives a comprehensive analysis of the present status of education there.

The report was prepared by G. Lake Imes, secretary to the commission, and was filed with the President late in October. Its recommendations have been and still are under study by the Department of State.

Among the more important of the commission's suggestions are: immediate increase in teachers' salaries, particularly in the lower levels, on such a scale as to permit all teachers to devote full time to their school work; cessation of capital outlay for farm schools until those built can be adequately staffed and efficiently operated; that there be an immediate reduction in the scale of the operations in all branches of the "service technique," so as to provide a more equitable allocation of all budgetary funds for education; that Haitians displace as rapidly as possible all foreigners in positions of responsibility; establishment of a National University by bringing together a number of existing schools; and formulation and the adoption of a long-time school building plan.

It also recommends establishment of an adequate library at Port Au Prince, that shall serve the needs of the national university and the public school system; operation of summer schools and extension courses for teachers of the national primary schools; raised standards of requirements for admission to the law school; a general public library with extension service; and that the American Government undertake the payment of all salaries of the American personnel now engaged in educational work in Haiti under the treaty of occupation without further charge to the Haitian Treasury.

It is further suggested that the United States extend a grant from its Treasury, to be met by an equal sum from the Haitian Treasury, to carry out a program of educational development, and that a joint commission be established, one of the Americans to be a Negro, to assist the two governments to effectively carry out the recommendations of the commission.

The commission reports that Haitian leaders are not "beyond criticism" themselves for neglecting the rural population and over-emphasizing the cultural branches of education. At the same time, however, the commission expresses every confidence that with sympathetic cooperation the educational system can be made a "welcome addition to the forces of enlightenment and culture."

The commission consists of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, chairman; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Prof. Leo M. Favrot, field agent of the general education board; B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State Industrial College; Dr. W. T. B. Williams, dean of the college at Tuskegee and field agent of the Jeanes and Slater Boards.

MacNider Is Frank —But Diplomatic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Col. Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada, caused a mild sensation at the Canadian Capitol by announcing that he would speak on "the last American election" at a Canadian Club luncheon on Nov. 29.

The large turnout included Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, Sir George Perley, Acting Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, the Japanese Minister, the British High Commissioner, and others of the diplomatic and official ranks at Ottawa, and a general air of expectation greeted Colonel MacNider when he rose to speak.

He observed that "there were at least twice as many opinions as to the significance of the elections as there were states in the Union and he did not venture to single out any one of them for indorsement."

Colonel MacNider's first appearance before the Canadian Club won for him many friends by his modest bearing, his frank manner and his humorous anecdotes.

GOVERNMENT'S IRRIGATED AREAS PROSPER IN 1930

41,030 Additional Acres Help Swell Crops Increase $17,608,610

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Payments to the Government from settlers, on a majority of the federal irrigation projects, were better during the past fiscal year than in any previous year, according to the annual report of Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation.

For the operation and maintenance of the dams and ditches which irrigate former desert land, farmers paid $1,651,096.76 and as their share toward the cost of construction of such projects $3,231,522.07.

These sums represent the income to the Government from 2,718,130 acres which it has made productive through irrigation projects. This area is 41,030 acres more than the preceding year. It produced crops valued at $161,179,880, an increase of $17,608,810 compared with the previous year.

The largest project now under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation is that at Boulder Canyon. Dr. Mead's report states that preliminary work carried on during the year will make commencement on the actual project possible within the near future.

In connection with the project, the Government is planning the erection of a model, permanent city to be known as Boulder City. Workers will live there during construction, after which it is expected to develop into the community center for the district. The Government will retain ownership of the land and lease sites for commercial purposes, subject to good behavior on the part of the tenant. By this means it is expected to produce a community free from law violators.

Textile Laboratory for North Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—The "Made-in-Carolinas" campaign, as it is being promoted by the State Department of Conservation and Development, was recently brought to the notice of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina by Col. J. W. Harrelson, of Raleigh, director of the department, and Bryan W. Sipe, statistician.

Colonel Harrelson pleaded for the coöperation of the textile industry in pushing the campaign. He said there were no fixed methods by which the desired results could be brought about. He urged the manufacturers to do their part to bring to the notice of the rest of the world the part this State is playing in manufacturing.

The convention adopted the proposal of the Arkwrights, the North Carolina textile research organization, to establish as complete a textile laboratory as possible at a convenient location and to have sufficient equipment to enable them to do general testing for individuals as well as the mills.

All-Paved Route to Florida Is Open

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Going South via the shortest, fastest, safest, smoothest and most comfortable motor route is the ambition of all who go South.

Interesting cities along the way, fascinating, ever-changing scenery and splendid hotels are also greatly desired by the traveler. This is a combination which makes the all-paved Florida Short Cut highway route, via Charleston, all that could be desired in the opinion of those who travel it.

Recent completion of all paving on the short cut route in North Carolina and South Carolina now makes it possible for a resident of New England to drive his car all the way to Miami or Key West without leaving a paved highway. This route is expected to carry 80 per cent of the north and south travel this season.

Old Williamsburg Emerges From New

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Vast changes in the physical appearance of old Williamsburg, Va., will be accomplished during the winter months, with 13 houses scheduled to be destroyed or removed from their present locations, and with the restoration of five dwelling houses on the Holding Corporation's program.

Four of the buildings on this list already have fallen before the blows of restoration workmen.

With the destruction of remaining modern houses on Palace and Courthouse Greens, the two historic greens will practically be stripped of all buildings save those of colonial vintage. On the list of colonial buildings which will be restored are Bassett Hall, the Maupin House, a small store near the Maupin House, the Nightengale House, and the Raleigh Tavern kitchen and servants' quarters.

Argentina Plans Extensive Roads

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—The Revolutionary Government on Nov. 29 approved the 1931 budget involving a heavy reduction in administrative expenses and providing for a vast road-building program.

The new budget calls for an expenditure of $227,500,000, as compared to $280,000,000 in 1930. Budget allowances for the various ministries are reduced by $35,000,000. Of this saving $17,500,000 will be spent in pensions, public debts, and extensions in the army and navy. The pensions funds, now badly depleted, will be rehabilitated with an appropriation of $3,500,000.

The budget provides for $101,150,000 for servicing the nation's public debt and $1,200,000 for retirement pay. Administrative expenditures will be cut to $121,250,000. The Government now faces a deficit in the 1930 budget of $45,500,000. No details of the highway construction plans have been given out by the Government.

ENGLISH COAL MINERS' STRIKE IS PREVENTED

In Scotland, a Partial Stoppage of Work Involves 92,000 Men

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Eleventh-hour effort prevent in British coal mines a general stoppage has been successful, and work is progressing on Dec. 1 as usual in English and Welsh collieries, though in Scotland a partial strike concerning some 92,000 men has been started.

Hopes that the Scottish dispute might have ended in immediate settlement at a conciliation board meeting in Glasgow during the day were dissolved when the meeting adjourned without making any progress toward agreement.

Week-end negotiations changed the ominous outlook on Nov. 29 of a national coal crisis and resulted in the decision of the important South Wales district and other areas "by an overwhelming majority" to accept the mine owners' proposal for a temporary spreadover of the hours' agreement, despite the previous veto of this by direction of the Miners' Federation.

The agreement, which does not involve any wage reduction, stands for a fortnight, and it is stated the terms have only been accepted "under protest" and on the understanding that negotiations for a permanent settlement be proceeded with at once.

Emanuel Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, has issued a statement giving the assurance that no state of emergency exists and that supplies of coal are plentiful. "The Government," he said, "throughout the trouble has been in touch with both sides, and as a result we were able to bring district owners and men together where a deadlock had occurred, and in addition we set up a national industrial board which under the Coal Mines Act is empowered to hear disputes referred to it by districts."

Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, said: "A great upheaval has been happily averted. Every effort will be made to secure immediate resumption of work in the Scottish mines. There can be no national strike without a general vote by ballot among miners."

CUNARDER CONTRACT LET

LIVERPOOL (AP)—The Cunard Steamship Company announced on Dec. 1 it had signed a contract with John Brown & Co., of Clydebank, for construction of a new 73,000-ton steamer. The Southern Railway, the company said, has agreed to build a dock at Southampton capable of receiving the steamer in October, 1933.

Paris Prefect of Police Reports Progress in Drive on Indecent Prints

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The campaign against indecent and obscene books, magazines, posters and films is making some progress in Paris, according to a report by Jean Chiappe, Prefect of Police, made before the Municipal Council.

This statement was called forth by the question of Fernand Laurent, Municipal Councilor, as to what steps were being taken to carry out the instructions contained in a circular on this subject addressed last May to prefects throughout France by André Tardieu, Prime Minister, in his capacity as Minister of the Interior.

M. Chiappe reported that during the last three years he had condemned 21 illustrated works and seized 20 works condemned by the Assize Court. Illustrated books to the number of 5500 had been confiscated, also 1500 non-illustrated books which had previously been condemned by the Assize Court. Thirteen booksellers in whose possession these volumes were found were fined from 100 to 300 francs and given jail sentences from three to six months.

Other items confiscated included 25,000 photographs, 2300 negatives and 15 films, whose possessors were fined from 50 to 3000 francs and sentenced to from 15 days to three months in jail.

The Prefect of Police explained the extreme delicacy of certain cases which had come to his attention in which confiscation was practically impossible under existing laws. He dwelt upon the necessity of protecting public morals and at the same time of working no injustice on artists and writers who might resent censorship of their work. The question of the freedom of the press, he observed, was sometimes involved.

Although the French attitude in these matters is extremely liberal there is a general feeling that some check must be placed on the excesses of certain artists, writers, publishers and printers whose productions are considered to pass beyond the confines of good taste. Several Paris newspapers have approved the campaign.

HOOVER'S OIL POLICY SUSTAINED BY COURT

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover's oil conservation policy was upheld Dec. 1 by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The court sustained the order of the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, in March of last year, that pending applications for permits to prospect for oil on government lands be rejected.

For Your Joy
THIS CHURCH SOLO

Now—for the first time—on an electrically recorded Royal Seal Record: "THE CITY FOURSQUARE" (and a Bible reading of the 91st PSALM on the reverse side). All who have enjoyed the beauty and who have been comforted by this song will want this recording. It is created by George Ira Everett, New York vocal teacher, concert artist, and church soloist.

(May be played on any phonograph)

THE CITY FOUR SQUARE Baritone Solo

THE 91st PSALM Bible Reading with Musical Background

Delivered to you by return mail.

Price: ONE DOLLAR. Please add 10c for delivery charges, 15c west of the Mississippi. Please enclose payment with your order. If you prefer, pay postman on delivery. This Record will bring you joyful returns.

AN IDEAL GIFT

Electro Broadcasters Corp.
122 Fifth Avenue, New York City

This Christmas, Parker offers

A Gift Pen
HAVING TWICE THE VALUE

at no extra cost . . . *and Guaranteed for Life*

Duofold convertible Pen and Pencil in gift Duette box, $8.25 to $15; singly, Pen, $5 to $10; Pencil, $3.25 to $5.

Onyx Base, $5; with convertible Duofold Jr. Pen, $10.

Actually—the new Parker convertible Duofold is twice as useful as the usual fountain pen. For those to whom you give this streamlined beauty can change it back and forth at will from a Pocket model to a Desk Set Pen. You virtually give them two Pens in one.

Later, as many as wish, can get a Parker Base and thus have a complete Desk Pen Set. With the Base, we include at no extra cost, an attachable taper to convert the Pocket Pen you have given. This formerly cost $1.

So in choosing Christmas Pens be sure to look for this famous imprint—"Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD." That means it holds 17.4% more ink than average, writes with Pressureless Touch, and is *Guaranteed for Life!* All dealers now demonstrating.

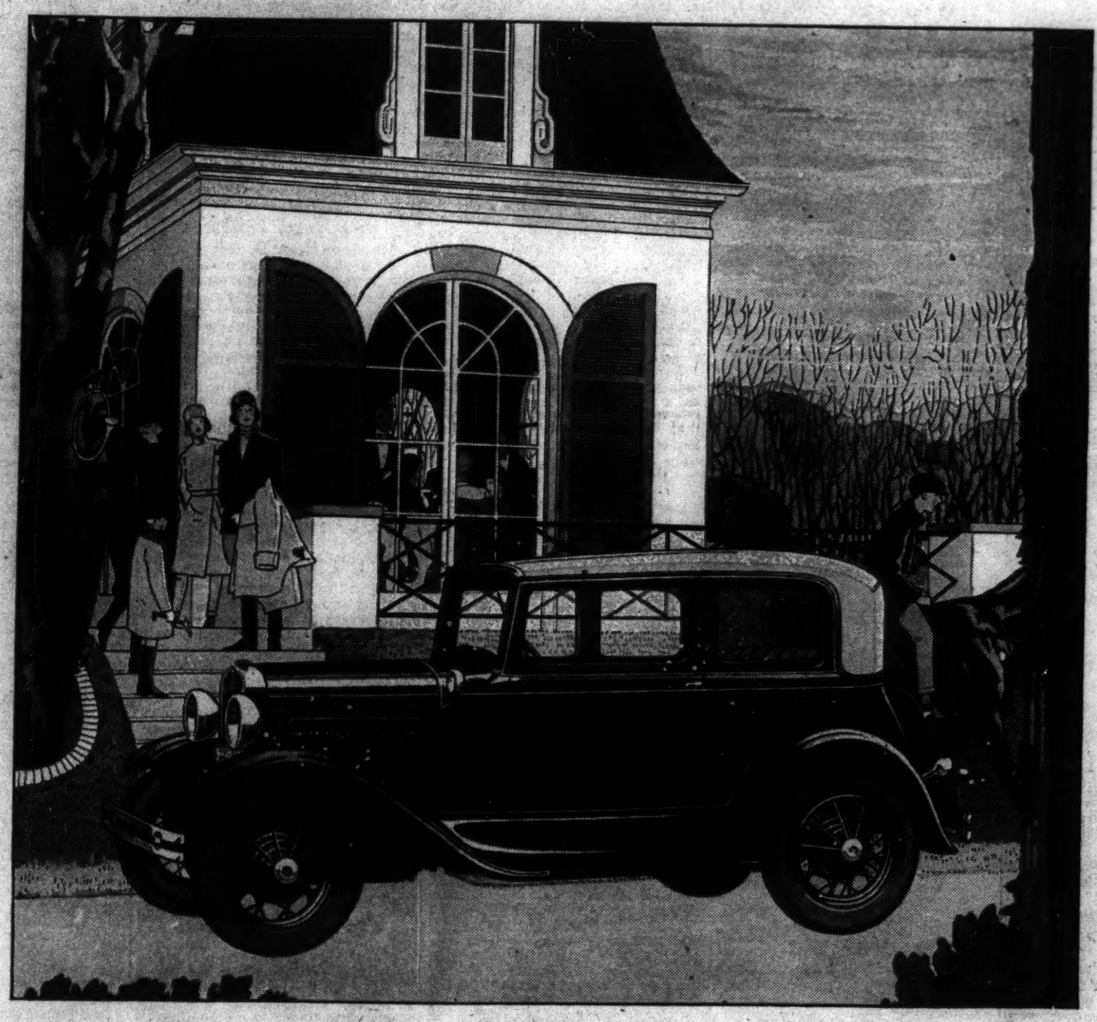
The Parker Pen Company
Janesville, Wis.

Parker Duofold

PEN GUARANTEED FOR LIFE . $5 $7 $10
Pencils to match $2.50 to $5—Other Parker Pens $2.75 to $3.50

ON DISPLAY TODAY

The Ford Victoria



A NEW FORD BODY TYPE OF DISTINCTIVE BEAUTY

TODAY, a new Ford body type of distinctive beauty is on display by Ford dealers in this city and throughout the United States. It is called the Victoria and is distinguished by many features of design, comfort and convenience. It marks a new degree of value in a low-price car.

The striking lines of the Ford Victoria are especially apparent in the graceful sweep of the straighter, lower top, the slanting windshield and the curving bustle back, with the spare wheel set at a conforming angle. There is a suggestion of continental design also in the shape and size of the side windows and the intimate four-passenger seating arrangement.

As you open the door and step within the car you will be impressed by the dignity and richness of its appointments. Many details of finish reflect the mode and manner of a custom-built automobile.

The ample, deeply cushioned seats are carefully tailored and upholstered in luxurious mohair or fashionable Bedford cord, optional with the purchaser. Both of the individual front seats have form-fitting backs and fold forward. The rear seat is low and comfortable, with side arm rests that contribute to easy riding. Satin-finish hardware gives a quiet touch of brightness.

Another appreciated feature of the new Ford Victoria is a choice of attractive body colors in rich pyroxylin lacquer. They complement its fresh new lines and contour and help to give it distinctive place on every highway.

See this beautiful new car today at the showrooms of the nearest Ford dealer and arrange for a road demonstration. You will find much to admire in its safety, comfort, and alert, capable performance.

FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD VICTORIA

Beautiful lines, colors and upholstery . . . ease of control . . . quick acceleration . . . 55 to 65 miles an hour . . . silent, fully enclosed four-wheel brakes . . . Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield . . . four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers . . . Rustless Steel . . . aluminum pistons . . . chrome silicon alloy valves . . . torque-tube drive . . . three-quarter floating rear axle . . . more than twenty ball and roller bearings . . . unusual accuracy in manufacturing . . . reliability and long life. . . . You will save many dollars because of the low first cost of the Ford and the low cost of operation.

NEW FORD VICTORIA $625

Roadster	$435	De Luxe Roadster	$520
Phaeton	440	De Luxe Phaeton	625
Coupe	495	De Luxe Coupe	545
Tudor Sedan	495	De Luxe Sedan	640
Sport Coupe	525	Convertible Cabriolet	625
Fordor Sedan	600	Town Sedan	660

F. O. B. Detroit, plus freight, delivery and spare tire. Bumpers are extra except on the De Luxe Roadster and De Luxe Phaeton.

You can purchase a Ford for a small down payment and on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

Ford

PLENTY OF LAW FOUND TO KEEP LID ON LIQUOR

Baby Volstead Act Erasure Not to Change Situation, Attorneys Say

When the Baby Volstead Act is erased from the Massachusetts statutes on Dec. 3, sufficient laws will still remain to hold the lid down tightly on the manufacture, sale and transportation of liquor, district attorneys of the State agreed Nov. 29 at a conference with Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner.

As a result of this decision, state and local police forces are preparing to maintain close coöperation with federal agents in their efforts to stamp out the liquor traffic. A formal opinion on the legal aspect of the situation caused by repeal of the liquor law is expected to be made by Mr. Warner within a few days.

Called together for the expressed purpose of ascertaining to what extent local and state enforcement agencies could legally check traffic in liquor after Dec. 3, the attorneys found little reason to believe that the Baby Volstead Act repeal would permit even the slightest letdown in present enforcement activities. The old law which existed before the act was passed, and is still operative, prohibits the sale of liquor, keeping or exposing it for sale, and the maintenance of a liquor nuisance, it was pointed out.

While the old law does not prohibit the transportation of liquor, a truck loaded with the material can be confiscated under the old law just as well as under the Baby Volstead Act, it was explained, provided that it contained a sufficient quantity of liquor to justify the assumption that it was to be offered for sale.

Further evidence that law enforcement activities relating to liquor would undoubtedly continue practically the same as under the Baby Volstead Act was contained in a report from one district attorney's office which showed that over 90 per cent of the prosecutions in liquor cases were made on violations of the "selling, keeping and exposing for sale" clause which remains in the General Laws.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday; moderate to fresh northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday; fresh to strong west shifting to northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; much colder in Vermont with light snow in the interior; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder; fresh to strong west shifting to northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday and probably Tuesday, and rain in south and rain or snow in north portion about Friday, otherwise generally fair; temperature considerably above normal Monday and Tuesday, somewhat colder Wednesday, warmer about Thursday and considerably colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a. m. Dec. 1	Max. Nov. 30		8 a. m. Dec. 1	Max. Nov. 30
Albany	46	60	Memphis	34	58
Atlantic City	52	56	Montreal	34	56
Boston	50	58	Nantucket	56	56
Buffalo	32	46	New Orleans	48	66
Calgary	16	..	New York	44	56
Charleston	62	70	Philadelphia	42	56
Chicago	16	38	Pittsburgh	32	54
Denver	30	58	Portland, Me.	42	54
Des Moines	14	48	Portland, Ore.	38	46
Eastport	40	54	San Francisco	54	60
Galveston	48	58	St. Louis	36	44
Hatteras	62	66	St. Paul	-10	28
Helena	26	38	Seattle	42	42
Jacksonville	66	74	Tampa	68	78
Kansas City	30	48	Washington	44	52
Los Angeles	56	76			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:51 p. m., Tuesday 8:13 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

ITALO-BALKAN LINK VIEWED AS STABILIZER

(Continued from Page 1)

matic activities of Italy, which lend color to the assertion that Europe is being sharply divided, it is unquestionable that there is much exaggeration as to the ultimate consequences of these tentative formations.

Europe is still in a state of flux and, before it crystallizes, its diplomatic contour will change. Yet, for immediate purposes, the impression that Italy is producing of possessing leadership of such alliances and relationships, must have a certain effect on European events.

Certainly Italy has done much to extend its influence in the Near East and France does not, contrary to statements sometimes made, resent its efforts to occupy a place in the sun. It is pointed out that, properly used, this influence may be a stabilizing force. But it is also remarked that Italian shipping has become very conspicuous in the Levant and that Italian specialists have taken the place of British in construction of ships and training of men.

On the question of Greece, Pertinax recalls that in 1927 Signor Grandi formed a project for a treaty between his country and Greece and Turkey. The project was realized only in the form of a series of separate treaties. That concluded between Greece and Turkey a few weeks ago brought Count Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary, as well as Eleutherios Venizelos and Andrew Michalakopoulos to Angora, and thus some doubt was thrown on the sense in which the Greek policy was evolving. But after explanations were given, it appeared that the encounter with Count Bethlen was purely accidental, and Greece refuses to take up a position against anybody, and certainly does not range itself against Jugoslavia.

At any rate, the entente of Italy, Greece and Turkey can probably best be maintained, not by changes in European statute, but by its consolidation.

Campaign to Promote Peace Centers, in U. S., About Hoover

Symposium Urging Ratification of World Court Treaty to Go to Him

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Speedy ratification of the World Court protocols by the Senate is urged by persons in all parts of the United States in letters and telegrams made public by the American Foundation on Nov. 30. The various communications will be forwarded to President Hoover and to United States Senators, the foundation's announcement said, as an indication of public sentiment on the World Court issue.

Professional and political leaders, public servants, business men, church men, educators, officers of the army and navy and war veterans are represented in the symposium, which was gathered by 105 World Court committees in as many cities. Several prominent judges are among those who sent letters.

Carrington T. Marshall, Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, chairman of the Columbus (O.) World Court Committee, wrote in part:

"We believe this committee is representative from the people of Columbus, and that it reflects a widespread conviction that the World Court issue is above party affiliation, and that it is both an opportunity and a moral duty of our Government to coöperate in this great effort toward the settlement of international differences by judicial means."

Frederick F. Faville, Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, chairman of the Des Moines Committee, said he considered "ratification of these protocols the most important matter to come before the United States at the present session of Congress."

Dr. C. H. Clapp, president of Montana University, chairman of the Montana World Court Committee, said:

"Here in the far West most men and women, no matter how far apart their ideas on other subjects may be, believe that the United States should be a member of the World Court."

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Benjamin Brewster, Episcopal Bishop of Maine, chairman of the committee in Portland, Me., wrote:

"We have pledged ourselves to renounce war. It is plain some other instrument must be provided for the amicable adjustment of differences between nations. The World Court is such an instrument. . . . The statesmanlike work of Mr. Root guards thoroughly the interests of our country and provides an adequate method for making effective our adherence into the Court under the terms of the Senate's 1926 reservations."

National Group Asks Him to Help Make Outlawry Pacts Operative

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In a letter to the President of the United States, [illegible] the National Committee on the Outlawry of War urges that the Administration [illegible] for implementing the Kellogg treaty of renunciation of war [illegible] are advocated: the negotiation of a general treaty that will provide for the calling of conciliation conferences in times of disputes, and second, a treaty whereby the signatories agree to "subdue a warring nation to peace by economic pressure."

"With the adoption of these three measures by all the civilized nations," the signatories declare, "as implements to support all sane engagements for the preservation of peace would it not be reasonable to believe that the peril of another world war, with its dread inflictions upon mankind, will be banished from the earth?"

Among the signers of the letter are: Samuel Colcord, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander 27th division in World War; William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, Citizens' Union; Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas; J. C. Penney, chairman, board of directors, J. C. Penney Company; H. C. Baldridge, Governor of Idaho; George W. P. Hunt, Governor-elect of Arizona; Robert W. De Forest, president, Metropolitan Museum of Art; R. Fulton Cutting, president, Cooper Union; C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington; Austin E. Griffiths, Justice, Supreme Court, State of Washington.

Edward Capps, director, Rockefeller Foundation, former Ambassador to Greece; A. S. Frissell, chairman board, Fifth Avenue Bank, New York; L. S. Rowe, Pan-American Union; Josephus Daniels, formerly Secretary of the Navy; Walbridge S. Taft of Cadwallader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys-at-law; Cleveland E. Dodge of Dodge, Phelps & Co.; Cornelius A. Pugsley, president, Westchester County National Bank; Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn.

Joseph Walker, Boston; Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, who commanded the American forces on the Rhine (deceased since signing); Frank S. Bayley, Seattle; Carl G. Washburne, Eugene, Ore.; Bernard S. Deutsch, New York; B. Botwinik, editor, Daily Forward, New York; Prof. Albert Levitt, Brooklyn law school, St. Lawrence University; George Gordon Battle, New York City.

Socialist Head Declares Reparations Block Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A world peace plan for adoption by the United States was put forward by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader and his party's presidential nominee in 1928, in an address before the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy here on Nov. 29.

Mr. Thomas declared that America had been derelict in its peace task, although in this connection he found much to praise in the Latin-American policy of the Hoover Administration as one of better dealing with the republics south of the Rio Grande "than any of its predecessors for some time."

As the first step in what he said was the "minimum peace move" that should be made, Mr. Thomas urged that "the United States, as the leading creditor nation of the world, call a conference to wipe the slate clean of reparations and interallied debts." Herein, he declared, lay the fundamental assurance of future prosperity and peace.

"The United States should relieve world apprehension," he continued, "by agreeing that it will not insist on its right to sell war materials to a nation which, contrary to the Kellogg pact, goes to war without using any of the machinery of peace. A hungry world is spending $4,000,000,000 on armament, and the United States should take a lead in world disarmament by refusing to build up to a billion-dollar parity of navies, by stopping the militarizing of youth by compulsory military training in schools and colleges, and by reversing its stand on budgetary limitation of armaments."

Membership of the United States in the World Court and the League of Nations "on conditions that make it absolutely certain that we will not be drawn into any European war or seek to enforce peace by war" was a further essential to the program, he declared.

Mr. Thomas outlined briefly the world peace situation. The unrest throughout the world, he declared, had been "intensified by the follies of a rampant nationalism never so inadequate to the needs of an interdependent world as now."

The United States, he insisted, should refuse, especially in Latin America, "to collect private debts by public force." United States recognition of Soviet Russia was advocated by Mr. Thomas "as a matter of sound, realistic good sense."

MOSCOW SEEKS TO BACK CHARGE OF PARIS 'PLOT'

(Continued from Page 1)

plies of raw material and production plans.

Regarding the imminent danger of foreign intervention which the Soviet press constantly emphasizes, the only evidence is the statement of Professor Ramzin and several other defendants that intervention was discussed with Russian émigré groups and Professor Ramzin's declaration that he met representatives of the French general staff in Paris and Colonel Lawrence, an influential British industrialist, in England.

No documentary or other corroborative proof of this testimony has yet been produced and assertions of the defendants are countered abroad by denials in so far as persons mentioned in their testimony noticed it.

Tells of Berlin Meeting

In the political persecution case the prosecutor called two witnesses well known to the Soviet research world, the power expert, Professor Osadchi, and the former head of the foreign currency department of the Finance Commissariat, Prof. L. N. Yurovsky.

The attempt here was to strengthen the case for the existence of an interventionist plot under French auspices engineered by representatives of Torgprom, an organization of Russian émigré capitalists. Osadchi testified that on behalf of the Industrial Party he met Denisoff, a representative of Torgprom, in Berlin last July.

The interview was apparently unsatisfactory, Denisoff reproaching the Industrial Party for spending money without getting results and expressing [illegible] further delay in [illegible] cause its complete [illegible] owing to such possible new [illegible] American recognition of the Soviet Union, Anglo-Soviet agreement on the debt question. Professor Osadchi explained that the internal situation in the Soviet Union was unfavorable for intervention.

After giving this testimony Professor Osadchi was arrested at Krilenko's instance on a charge of counter revolutionary activity. Professor Yurovsky testified he met an emigré, Prof. Paul Milyukoff, in Paris in 1928 and the latter assured him that the idea of intervention was popular in France, even the Socialists supporting it.

Grants for Participants

Professor Yurovsky, who has for some time been in custody in connection with another group, including the well-known economist, Professor Kondratieff, charged with anti-soviet activity, testified that this group cooperated with the Industrial Party, and stated that intervention was planned in 1930. This project included the extensive cession of Soviet border territory to neighboring states expected to participate in the attack upon the Soviet, such as Poland, Rumania, Estonia, Latvia and Finland.

Krilenko, the prosecutor, read into the record an article which an émigré merchant published in the newspaper Vozrozhdenie urging international participation in intervention on the ground that this would be a profitable undertaking, also two articles containing unfavorable comment on the Soviet Union which Raymond Poincaré recently published in the French press.

All this evidence is claimed to strengthen the impression that many Russian émigrés desired intervention and promoted it to the best of their ability, but the sole direct evidence incriminating French Government circles is the testimony of Professor Ramzin and Professor Laricheff that they met officers of the French general staff in Paris.

Faulty Link in Testimony Admitted in Soviet Court

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—News reaches here that it has now been publicly admitted in the Soviet court, which is trying eight professors and engineers for alleged sabotage, that at least one of the accused, Pavel Pavlovich Ryabushinsky, passed on in 1924, before the time he is accused of having committed the offense. The Riga correspondent of The Times writes as follows:

"At Thursday's hearing Professor Feodotoff, one of the prisoners, stated that Ryabushinsky was the same Ryabushinsky whom Krilenko had officially indicted and that he died before dates on which Professor Ramzin said he met him in Paris. The official report says that Feodotoff added, 'not without irony,' the remark about the improbability of there being any other politician named Ryabushinsky.

"The whole case had apparently collapsed, as Ramzin had declared in his 'confession' that Ryabushinsky was one of the chief men with whom he had conferred in Paris and chief medium between conspirators and Raymond Poincaré.

"According to the full official account of the trial, Ramzin repeated this statement in prison and during the trial more than a dozen times. Moreover, any charge of conspiracy with Russians in Paris collapsed because if the prisoners maintained relations with Paris, they could not have been unaware of the death of Ryabushinsky, a publisher and industrialist whose name was known in almost every household in prerevolutionary Russia."

Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, replying to questions in the House of Commons Dec. 1, said he had now examined in full particulars in connection with the trial of industrialists in Moscow and found that certain passages used by the prosecution reflected adversely upon His Majesty's Government.

The British Ambassador at Moscow had consequently been instructed to represent to the Soviet Government that His Majesty's Government takes exception to these statements so far as they might have been accepted as true. He has not yet received a reply.

Mr. Henderson also explained that he had not been fully cognizant of the facts when he made his last statement upon the same subject. His reply was received with cheers from Conservatives, who had been pressing for protest of some kind to be made against Britain's name having been brought into the proceedings in connection with the alleged plot.

ARGENTINE CLOCKS SET AHEAD

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—It's summer now in the Argentine, so at midnight, Dec. 1, clocks were set ahead one hour for daylight saving time. Buenos Aires time is now two hours ahead of eastern standard in the United States.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED BY PORT OF BOSTON

Hearing on Rate Complaints Is Opened Before Examiners of I. C. C.

Discrimination against the Port of Boston was charged at the opening of a series of public hearings before examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, Dec. 1.

This was alleged to result from the fact that the I. C. C. permits railroads at the port of New York to absorb expensive lighterage costs that are not necessary at Boston, with the same rate applying to both ports on export and import rail cargo.

The hearings are the result of a formal complaint filed by the City of Boston and the Boston Port Authority.

Earle M. Steer and Peter C. Paulson, examiners for the I. C. C. and Benjamin T. Elmore, statistical analysts for the commission, conducted the hearing. Several interventions were permitted including that of the city of Philadelphia, the State of New Jersey and others.

Johnston B. Campbell, counsel for the complainant, opened his case by calling attention to the Hoch-Smith resolution providing that the I. C. C. shall investigate rate structures to the end that discrimination be removed. This resolution, he said, was considered a direction to the I. C. C. and that it had the force of law.

Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority, reviewed the history of the Port of Boston, as a ground work for the testimony to follow and outlined efforts of the nation, State and city to aid the port and its commerce.

"From 1859 to Dec. 1, 1929, total expenditures by nation, State and city for development and improvement of Boston Harbor amounts to $37,609,918," said Mr. Parkhurst.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston testified that "we want relief and justice without doing injustice to any other port."

He traced the decline of the commerce of the port of Boston to the time that the I. C. C. act was established, and said that since then Boston has been subjected to discriminatory rates. He said that everyone knows that the port of New York is greatly congested, and that New York is entitled to some relief that would be afforded if Boston was granted a differential rate below that of New York.

Mayor Curley testified that there is economic justification for the restoration of the port of Boston to the place it once occupied. "Due to artificial adjustments in rates and the according of privileges and services without separate charge at New York, the port of Boston has been greatly and unfairly disadvantaged," he said.

"Our own railroads found that their own revenue needs prevent granting to Boston a wholesale distribution of privileges, free services, and concessions that have been granted to New York," he continued. "The railroads serving Boston have invested in and developed their facilities along such lines that the granting of economical service does not have to take the form of arbitrary and artificial concession.

"The exports of Boston have been declining, but Boston lies nearer the foreign ports of the world than does New York or other American ports. This advantage has been overcome and lost largely through the fact that Boston has not enjoyed a freight rate which takes into consideration the economical matter in which it is practicable to transfer freight from railroad cars to ships."

MOVE AGAINST 'REDS' ORDERED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Jose Aguilar y Maya, Attorney-General, instructed federal prosecutors in various parts of the country, on Dec. 1, to take vigorous action against Communist propagandists and to put a stop to circulation of their literature.

The order followed return of the Attorney-General from a trip to northern Mexico, where he is said to have obtained evidence of Communist propaganda work on a large scale.

Clark, on Taking Post, Rules No Liquor to Be Served While He Is Envoy to Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Joshua Reuben Clark Jr., newly appointed United States Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Ortiz Rubio Nov. 28 and was warmly received.

The ambassador said he was taking up his duties "in the spirit that peaceful adjustment of questions between nations can be accomplished with reciprocal advantage if these questions are discussed with kindly candor, patience and a mutual appreciation of each other's point of view."

Shortly after a troop of Mexican cavalry escorted the successor to Dwight W. Morrow, Senator-elect from New Jersey, from the presidential palace to the Embassy, a statement signed by Mr. Clark was issued. It said:

"Whether alcoholic beverages shall be served in American embassies and legations is a question regularly determined by the various chiefs of missions concerned. Some have determined the question in one way; some in another. I have decided not to serve alcoholic beverages in the Embassy in Mexico City during my term at this post."

Officers of the cavalry troop were invited into the Embassy Building where the Ambassador talked with them for a few moments but no liquor was offered them. Mr. Clark would not discuss the matter.

As understood here there is a precedent for his action in that of Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who, on arriving in London as Ambassador, ruled that no liquor should be served at the Embassy.

Students Discuss Disciplinary Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—With "Democracy in School Government" as their slogan, 200 members of the Federation of Student Councils held their third annual convention in Omaha in November. Thirty high schools in five states were represented.

The most important discussion of the convention touched upon regulation of rules so the students themselves will wish to coöperate with the individual councils.

Protests against turning student councils into "police strong-arm squads" were voiced by many of the delegates.

John Dunning, president of the council at Ottumwa, Ia., described the system in use in that school by which the students are in absolute control of their own disciplinary problems.

The discussion brought out that "the time to form character is 'now,' and that unless a student's tendency to break rules is corrected before he leaves high school, he probably will become a lawbreaker in society later on."

Interest Begins
DEC. 10
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75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

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From East Canterbury, N. H.
ARE HOLDING AN
Exhibition and Sale
OF
SHAKER CLOAKS and Holiday Goods
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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
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SALE
OF WOMEN'S
PLASTIC SHOES

For the first time in our history we have reduced the price of *every* pair of our *PLASTIC shoes for women. Now every woman in Boston can have up-to-the-minute smartness in shoes that give true foot comfort. . . . . For one week only, we offer 5700 pairs of *PLASTIC shoes in styles for every occasion. Prices are reduced from 10% to 40%, beginning at $8.85 a pair. BUY NOW while there is a complete range of sizes.

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Exclusive in Wheeling to
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It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
Toasted Whole Wheat
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
Also AM-P-LAR, our latest sandwich.
Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns.
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto.
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
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A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
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226 Huntington Avenue, Across the Park
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When We Say FRESH—Here's What We Mean
TOMORROW'S LEADER
BEEF STEW (Home Style), Rolls and Butter, Fresh Apple Pie, Coffee 35c
When we tell you that Waldorf bread, rolls, pies, pastries and puddings are FRESH, we don't mean merely fresh in the morning and somewhat older by night. We mean that they are fresh no matter what time you drop in. For we bake them fresh *three times each day*. That's why you're always sure of crispy rolls, delicious light bread, flaky-crusted pies and tasty puddings—as fresh as tho' they came from the oven direct to you.
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

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Good fresh Food & Home Cooking. Orders taken NOW for Home Made Christmas Puddings, Cakes, Mince Meat, etc. Vegetarian Orders Strictly Carried Out.

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43 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11.
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LIGHT LUNCHEONS
TEAS
Home-Made Cakes
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Open 10:30 a. m. until 6 p. m.
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OPEN SUNDAYS 12-6
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Real Scotch teas with home-made scones & cakes.
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Luncheons & Dinner
Open on Sundays until 6:30 P. M.
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Leicester Corner Restaurant
LEICESTER SQUARE
Open 9 a. m to 12 p. m.
Breakfast — Luncheons — Teas — Dinners — Suppers—English Meat—Fresh Cream—own Bakery. Newly Decorated Private Room seating 80 people for Parties, etc.

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Good Food Prices Reasonable
Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas
CLOSED SUNDAYS

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MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 6:30.
Field and Forest Club: Round Table, 3 Joy Street.
Lowell Institute: Third in series of lectures on "Capabilities and Limitations of Modern Navies," by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., retired, "The Education of the Navy's Personnel," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.
Boston University: Dinner meeting, men's and women's honorary societies of University and Sargent School of Physical Education; speaker, Charles F. Whitney, "Art in Education"; Hotel Westminster, 6:30.
Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Mercury Club, Roberts Room, 7:30; Meeting, Glee Club, Vialle Room, 7:30.
Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Community danging class, auditorium, 7:30.
Copley-Plaza Hotel: Fair, auspices Animal Rescue League, until 10.
South End Women's Club: Meeting, speaker, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon, "Current Legislation and Its Effects on Clubwomen of Today," 20 Union Park, 8.
Boston Ethical Society: Supper meeting, Longwood Towers, informal address by Percival Chubb, 6.
Harvard University: Modern language conference, "New England Stories," by Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, assistant professor of history and literature, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.
Wilbur—Ruth Draper.
Boston Opera House—Freiburg Passion Play.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston League of Women Voters: Meeting, Hans Weiss, former probation officer, Boston Juvenile Court, speaker, 3 Joy Street, 2:45.
Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Bridge, Salada Tea Room, 2 to 5.
Newton Highlands Woman's Club: Musicale in honor of new members.
Home Club of East Boston: Christmas sale, all afternoon.
Massachusetts Civic League: Luncheon discussion by Hans Weiss, former probation officer, Boston Juvenile Court, and Dr. Samuel W. Hartwell, director, Worcester Child Guidance Clinic; subject, "Massachusetts Children—Coming Citizens of the Commonwealth," 3 Joy Street, 12:30.
Auxiliary to Canadian Club: Illustrated lecture, "Virginia, Historic and Beautiful," by Edwin A. Freeman, Brown Hall, 2.
Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Luncheon, Perkins Hall, 12:30.
Copley-Plaza Hotel: Fair, auspices Animal Rescue League, 9:30 to 10.
Family Welfare Society: Lecture in series on "The Art of Helping": "Knowing a Community," by Ethel M. Fletcher; School of Social Work, 18 Somerset Street, 11.
Annual sale, auspices Ladies' Aid Association, Soldiers Home, Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, 10 to 10.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11. Illustrated lecture, by Arthur M. Hind, Department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, and Eliot Norton, lecturer in poetry, Harvard University, on "Engraving and Etching," Lecture Hall, 3.
West Roxbury Community: Meeting, executive board, Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10. Tuesday Shakespeare Class, home of Mrs. Florence W. Davis, 218 Park Street, 2:30.
Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, Board of Directors of Exchange, exchange rooms, 2.
Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, speaker, Francis W. Davis, president and general manager, Pilgrim Laundry; Hotel Statler, 12:15.
New Conservatory of Music: Address, Maurice Colbourne, author, and actor, "The Modern Theater," George W. Brown Hall, 11.
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the gallaries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 31. Eighteenth Century French Designs. Dürer's Life of the Virgin. Mexican craftwork and paintings. Through Dec. 14.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Dec. 15. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest, Nineteenth Century water colors.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.
Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.
Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, England, by W. Ratcliffe.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Jonas Lie. Through Dec. 5. Etchings of child life by various artists.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through Dec. 2. Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 13. Water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through Dec. 9.
Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 13.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Dwight Blaney. Through Dec. 13.
New England Society of Contemporary Art, 237 Newbury Street—Work by Daphne Dunbar. Through Dec. 10.
Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—Flower pastels by Laura Coombs Hills; pencil drawings by Frank M. Rines. Through Dec. 6.
Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Oil paintings of landscapes and still life, by Louise L. Apthorp. Through Dec. 13.
Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Ernest Stock. Through Dec. 31.
Lamson & Hubbard, 294 Boylston Street—"Legacy" prints by Bertrand H. Wentworth. Through Dec. 6.
Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.
Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.
Children's Art Center, 28 Rutland Street—Water color paintings by the Kiowa Indians of Oklahoma, and Indian pottery, jewelry and bead work. Through Dec. 6.
N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings by Charles Vermoukle.

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
—Anita Davis-Chase Announces—
JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15 ISABEL
FRENCH
SOPRANO (Baldwin)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Passion Play
Original Freiburg Company
December 1-13, 1930
Tickets now on sale at Box Office and at all ticket agencies
Prices: $4, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1
Curtain at 2:15 and 8:15

WILBUR EVES., 8:30 — Mats., Wed., Fri., Sat., 2:30
Beginning Tonight—One Week Only
The Actor-Managers, Inc., Presents
RUTH DRAPER
Original Character Sketches
Opening a Bazaar (new)
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Three Women & Mr. Clifford (new)
Doctors
A Miner's Wife (new)
Change of Program on Thursday Eve.
SPECIAL MATINEE FRIDAY—DEC. 5
Containing Sketches Not Given at Any Other Time
SEATS NOW—35c to $2

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326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

THE GREEN PASTURES
Pulitzer Prize Play
Order Seats at Box Office Prices by Mail or Telegraph from
Mansfield Theater

$1,000,000,000 LOAN FUND SOUGHT TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Business and Welfare Heads Form Group to Push Building Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Organized spending of $1,000,000,000 for public works to make jobs for thousands of men and stimulate industrial recovery was suggested by a committee of prominent business men, bankers, and civic, religious and social welfare leaders at a meeting here Nov. 30 to formulate a plan to end unemployment.

The money, the committee held, should come spontaneously from the public through the offering of a federal "prosperity loan" on a basis similar to the Liberty Loans, and Congress will be asked to take the lead in the matter by setting up the machinery for carrying out the project.

The committee contends that the situation confronting industry amounts to a peace-time emergency that should be handled in the same manner as would a war-time emergency. It proposes, therefore, that a large part of the new idle capital of the nation be put to work as it would be in war time, except that under the present circumstances, instead of being used for production of munitions and war equipment, it should be used for necessary public works.

River and harbor improvements, flood control facilities, road extensions and paving, public buildings and the like would provide an outlet for the stored capital, give work directly to many men and indirectly to thousands more and would supply the materials for the construction work.

Harold S. Buttonheim, editor of the American City magazine, is serving as acting chairman of the organization committee.

"To assume that the nation could not afford to spend $1,000,000,000, or several billions of dollars, in this manner, would be unreasonable," said Mr. Buttonheim, discussing the plan. "To pay the interest and amortization might mean a slight increase in the income tax rate, but it cannot be doubted that the financial and psychological stimulus to prosperity would so increase corporation incomes as to more than offset the taxes collected by the Government to finance such a program."

Simultaneously with the organization of the emergency loan committee, the American Construction Council sent letters to the governors of the states and to mayors of cities of more than 100,000 population, urging the immediate rebuilding and modernizing of slums and tenement districts. The letter was signed by E. M. Craig of Chicago, president of the council. The letter calls for a regional planning committee in each community.

Building During Winter Urged to Aid Jobless

WASHINGTON (AP)—Habit alone, Department of Commerce experts believe, keeps many men jobless during the winter.

Many builders think construction work is impracticable during winter months, and James S. Taylor, Bureau of Standards housing expert, set out Dec. 1 to "explode" what he terms the "myth" and help employment.

"The trouble is chiefly in the mental attitude toward winter," Mr. Taylor asserted, "and production on a clear snappy winter day does not suffer by comparison with that of a hot sultry day in August."

Christmas gifts made of cotton were suggested by the Commerce Department as a means of relieving unemployment in the textile industry. Authorized by Congress to find new uses for cotton, the department's textile division called attention on Nov. 30 to many novel and useful gifts and added that their purchase would benefit the cotton industry.

Employment in Buffalo Maintains Stable Level

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flour mills, dairy concerns, and steel plants in the Buffalo area employing 500 or more persons, have as many workers now as they did a year ago, a recent survey discloses. Power companies report a 21 per cent increase. Other companies, including food products, meat packers and bakeries, were less than 10 per cent off, while foundries, metal plants, automotive plants and a miscellaneous group were off from 15 to 33 per cent.

Stores and other retail organizations reported full staffs of workers. Many companies have large forces of men on part time and two steel plants employing 10,000 are keeping all their employees in anticipation of an upturn in business after Jan. 1.

Chicago Clothing Drive Is Launched Officially

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Three thousand volunteer workers under the direction of the women's division of the Governor's Commisison on Unemployment and Relief, began a house-to-house campaign on Dec. 1 for clothes for Chicago's needy, while hundreds of garments, sent in before the drive opened were being renovated for immediate distribution.

As a feature of the campaign, large State Street department stores announced special sales of inexpensive warm wearables, planned in coöperation with the campaign committee. This merchandise will be delivered direct to the campaign headquarters so that anyone wishing to make a contribution to the drive need only say what they want to spend, and the rest will be taken care of without further annoyance.

Meals Given for 2 Cents

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Providing for two cents a well-balanced meal to the city's needy, and supplying the meal free where the two cents cannot be paid, the Atlanta Restaurant Association opened on Nov. 25 a community kitchen, which has been generously supplied with free-will offerings from retail and wholesale merchants, food manufacturers and others. It is located in a building donated by the First National Bank of this city.

Plant to Spend $200,000

COLUMBUS, Ga. (AP)—The Columbus Ledger says that Archer Hosiery Mills of Columbus contemplates the expenditure of more than $200,000 during the next 12 months in an expansion program.

'MOTHER' JONES PASSES ON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mary "Mother" Jones, militant crusader for the rights of the worker for more than half a century, passed on at her home in Maryland on Nov. 30. She was born in Cork, Ire., 100 years ago. Her father brought her to the United States, and then moved to Canada. She returned to Michigan to teach school in Monroe. From place to place she went, in and out of jail, deported from states, but never quitting, constantly agitating for the laboring man.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for October net income after all charges of $48,013, compared with net income of $83,749 in October, 1929. Net income after all charges for the first 10 months of this year amounted to $1,881,485, compared with net income of $2,243,732 in the corresponding period of 1929.

Farm Organization Leaders Indorse Legge Board's Work

Bulk of Opinion Appears to Be That Federal Group and Agricultural Marketing Act Are Deserving of Full Trial

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Organized agriculture and farmers of the middle West and South are, as a whole, standing back of the Federal Farm Board in its herculean task of working out a solution of the national farm economic problem.

This is indicated in statements by leaders of agricultural thought who have expressed their views following the recent St. Paul convention at which opponents of the Federal Farm Board gained control of the Farmers' Educational and Coöperative Union. This union has often been regarded as a radical wing of the nation's farm movement.

On the other hand, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, both major organizations, support the federal board, as do most editors of important farm journals throughout the region.

"The farm bureaus are actively coöperating with and supporting the Federal Farm Board," declared S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, on his return to Chicago from a conference farm leaders had with Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, on needs for new legislation.

"There is no opposition of any kind," he said, "to the farm board among farm bureau leaders in the 42 states in which we are organized.

"We feel that the Agricultural Marketing Act establishing the Farm Board should have the whole-hearted support not only of agriculture but also of the business and industrial interests.

"We in the American Farm Bureau Federation believe it should be given a fair opportunity as it stands, and shall not ask for amendments during the short session of Congress."

* * *

Louis J. Taber, president of the National Grange, telegraphed the following statement from Washington, where he was attending a conference of farm leaders: "For every farmer supporting the Chicago Board of Trade 100 support the Federal Farm Board. Organized agriculture will generally support the farm board and its policies. The National Grange by an almost unanimous vote indorsed the board and its policies, but asked for larger appropriations and will continue to support the export debenture as a necessary complement to the tariff.

"If Chairman Legge and other members of the board will vigorously carry out their program, organized agriculture will want them to have a chance to demonstrate what can be done."

* * *

John Vesecky of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Kansas Coöperative Wheat Marketing Association, who attended the St. Paul convention of the Farmers' Union feels that the sentiment of that convention "was largely favorable to the farm board, in spite of the election of a president opposed to the board, especially since the board's firm stand in stabilizing wheat prices." Mr. Vesecky continues:

"The Kansas Coöperative Wheat Marketing Association always has, and still is, supporting the farm board. The Kansas State Grange also is strongly favorable to the farm board. The farm bureau is somewhat divided but has a majority favorable to the farm board. As a whole, Kansas farmers and farm organizations, I believe, prefer to help the farm board work out farm problems under the present Agricultural Marketing Act, with perhaps some strengthening amendments."

* * *

"Coöperation and assistance of the Federal Farm Board is most necessary, especially at this time," declares Edward A. O'Neal of Montgomery, Ala., president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation and vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "Any action rejecting the farm board is not in accord with the farm bureau program," stated Mr. O'Neal who is acknowledged to voice the sentiment of cotton growers of the South.

* * *

"General sentiment of Indiana farmers favors Federal Farm Board activities," according to William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation. "The Indiana Farm Bureau committed itself," he said, "in convention here Nov. 25, by resolution, in continued support of the farm board program. I believe this is no time to suggest or urge any changes in their course."

* * *

Charles H. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, finds the majority of farmers in Iowa are favorable to the farm board and are backing its activities.

"They feel," he says "the board should be supported, and if in their administration of the marketing act it is found to be weak in some particulars, thus preventing the board from taking the independent action necessary to make the protective system effective to agriculture, Congress should strengthen the act, making provision thereby so the protective tariff may be effective."

* * *

The viewpoint voiced by Dan A Wallace, editor Minnesota Farmer, of St. Paul, follows:

"The conclusion reached at the Farmers' Union convention held in St. Paul last week can easily be interpreted as a repudiation of the Federal Farm Board by the farmers who are members of that organization, but I am inclined to believe that such action is a token of organization politics rather than a true reflection of membership sentiment.

"To the best of my personal knowledge, the average farmer, well fed on propaganda, is skeptical of the practicality of the results of the farm board activities, but believes in the sincerity and capability of the board's personnel.

"My personal opinion is that the American farmers, fed up on propaganda and noting rivalries between organizations and competition between coöperatives, are set to crucify their best friend, the Federal Farm Board, thereby delaying the most important job in America—the complete organization of agriculture."

* * *

Successful Farming, a leading farm journal published in Des Moines, Ia., "favors continued support of the farm board and the marketing act without amendment until it can be thoroughly tested," according to Kirk Fox, editor.

He points out that the Farmers' Union has joined the farm board's grain marketing plan but rejected its live-stock plan.

"The farm bureau is squarely back of the board board," it points out, "and the grange is friendly. The National Federation of Coöperative Milk Producers Association with 345,000 members indorses the board. The Missouri Farmers' Association is opposed."

* * *

Recent action of the National Grange in offering continued support of the farm board but asking for the debenture plan or other means to strengthen the board's effort to improve agricultural conditions is typical of farm organization sentiment, according to Walter H. Lloyd of Cleveland, editor of the Ohio Farmer.

"The Farmers' Union action at St Paul goes way back," he said, "to interorganization jealousy in that Farmers' Union marketing agencies have not been able to get together with other marketing agencies under the farm board's program of building one big coöperative agency for each farm commodity."

* * *

E. A. Eckert, Mascoutah, Ill., an official of the National Grange, said: "I favor continued support of the farm board and hope it will retain its high standard of leaders. While we favor the board we believe that the acquisition of the export debenture would greatly help the giving of agriculture equality."

* * *

As A. J. Olson, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, sees it:

"The fair thinking farmers do not favor the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the repudiating of the farm board. Neither do they feel that the marketing act is what it should be nor that the farm board has done all that could have been done.

"Many of us believe that the marketing act at its best is a foundation to build onto. If we reject the present marketing act we would be a long time getting as far again. We feel the farm board has had much opposition to overcome and has not had a chance Give them time."

* * *

L. B. Palmer, Columbus, O., president of the American Institute of Coöperation, said:

"Most farm organizations and coöperative groups express their belief that the farm board is headed in the right direction and recognize that the program of the board cannot be entirely measured by one year's activity They are supporting the general policies which it is striving to build into a program to aid farmers in developing organizations that will serve their interests."

* * *

The viewpoint of the Farmers' Equity Union, another of the larger farm groups, was given by Leroy Melton, Greenville, Ill., its national president, as follows:

"The Farmers' Equity Union has been giving its support to the Federal Farm Board program. Our organization has had for its purpose the encouragement of coöperative marketing among farmers since we were organized in 1910. This organization has advocated that the farmer should own and control his own coöperative marketing machinery and since the policy of the Federal Farm Board is to encourage coöperative operating along this line, there is no reason why we should not support the program."

Marketing Act Believed Safe Against Attacks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Hopes of opponents of the Federal Farm Board to obtain repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act are as futile as the agitation for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, declares Charles G. Henry, general manager of the Mid-South Cotton Growers Association.

Mr. Henry's statement followed action of the Memphis Cotton Exchange in appropriating $7000 toward the repeal campaign of the American Cotton Shippers' Association, which has obtained similar appropriations from the cotton exchanges at Little Rock, Dallas and New Orleans.

At the executive offices of the shippers' association here, it was stated the association is trying to raise $100,000 to be expended in propaganda for repeal of the farm bill.

Colleges Dropping From 'Free' System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The 52 land grant colleges in the United States and its possessions have for the most part ceased to be part of the public free school system of education of the country, according to an educational survey conducted by the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior.

The survey shows that students now provide 10.8 per cent of the total income of the college and that the increase in revenue from student fees has amounted in 13 years to $11,843,525.

The institutions concerned enrolled 164,000 resident students, or 16 per cent of the student population of America, during the past year, out of which number 104,992 were women students.

AIR PROGRESS RECOGNIZED

WASHINGTON (AP) — France has joined Great Britain and Italy in diplomatic recognition of the United States' progress in sky transportation. Maj. Georges Thenault, famed wartime commander of the Lafayette Escadrille, has been named air attaché of the French Embassy. He formerly was assistant military attaché.

BUSINESS URGED TO SOLVE OWN WORK PROBLEM

Couzens Says Congress Will Do Something If Employers Fail

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Congress, by the very force of cumulative circumstances faces the employment problem, and unless business men strike upon effective solutions to stabilize labor and make adequate provision for the working man, the Government will undertake to do it for them. This broad hint of what might reasonably be expected comes from James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, who discussed the industrial situation for The Christian Science Monitor, at his home office in suburban Birmingham, Mich.

The Senator was formerly Mayor of Detroit and is familiar with the obligations of a municipality in times of stress. He also once was associated with Henry Ford, with the power of laying off thousands of men by the stroke of a pen, and now as a member of Congress, he has gained even a broader view of the relationship between man power and the machine age. He declared that there are now pending in Congress, bills designed to correct intermittent employment, "And there will be more bills and much uncomfortable talk unless industry takes the situation in hand," he declared.

Warned Manufacturers

This is the same warning that the Senator voiced months ago to the Michigan Manufacturers' Association. Happily, since that time employers have been making steady progress toward providing the stability sought. There are instances in this manufacturing field in which these efforts have borne fruit. More and more attention is being paid to the humanitarian phase of industry, for employers have found that it pays dividends in the end.

"Manufacturers in the past have neglected the human side of industry, and they are subject to severe condemnation," continued the Senator. "Those who profit by our capitalistic system, those who make money out of the efforts of the toiler, have an obligation to human beings, nor can they rightfully condemn demands of labor organizations unless just recognition is paid to the human element.

"I do not anticipate unreasonable demands from labor if industry will studiously work out a system by which labor will be adequately recompensed and maintained throughout the seasons. Every few years we go through such experiences as we are now enduring—the depths of human suffering—though perhaps not in such pronounced degree. Why? Because industry in the past has not risen above itself, save in scattering instances. In general, the whole fabric of labor and employment is faulty."

By way of emphasizing the situation Mr. Couzens recalled a speech made at Harvard by Owen D. Young and recommended it to every group or individual that employs help. In speaking of management, employers, and workers, Mr. Young said, "We must deal with this question of unemployment, which I regard as the greatest economic blot on our capitalistic system."

In summing up, the Senator declared that: "We have gone crazy about consolidation—chain this, chain that, and merge the other—all in the great name of efficiency and the lowering of production and distribution costs. Much of this talk is scenery. I have not observed that prices have been greatly lowered. My observation is that most of the profits have gone to the stockholders.

Toiler Foots the Bill

"There is no protest against every man, whatever his status, being entitled to an abundance of this world's goods, but against a so-called efficiency which calls upon only one group to foot the bill, this group being the toiler, who as a rule is least able to pay.

"The machine age has proven to be a cruel age, and the best way out of it all will be found in humanitarianism. This may sound idealistic, but I submit that it is better to have things done through consideration and willingness than through mandatory laws providing for old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. I do not charge employers with wrong intentions; they merely have been thoughtless and careless of that important phase of existence called human equation.

"It is not material to workers whether they have a five-day week, a six-hour day or a 10-month year, but it is important that they have an annual income. This is a task that develops upon the employer. Any expediency adopted by the Government might prove costly in added taxation."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to permit the Government to advance available federal road funds to states before they are matched by state appropriations, as now required, was advocated today by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan.

He announced the plan Dec. 1, after a week-end visit to Washington by Governor Green of Michigan, who was understood at the Capitol to have placed the proposition before President Hoover. The Governor learned additional legislation would be required.

Governor Green wants some $4,500,000 in federal aid road funds, already allocated to Michigan, to be advanced immediately to stimulate employment. State funds to match those of the Government will not be available until June.

VIRGINIA INDIANS RENEW ANCIENT PACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—An ancient treaty entered into by the Pamunkey tribe of Indians and whites 200 years ago was continued in force this week when the Pamunkeys paid their annual tribute to the sovereignty of the State by presenting a deer to Gov. John Garland Pollard.

The annual custom of giving game has been adhered to since the era of Governor Spotswood. In return for the token of tribute given the Governor annually, the Pamunkeys are entitled to free use of their reservation without payment of taxes.

ENGINEERS FIND MACHINES ARE PROMOTING WORK

American Society Reports Conclude Higher Wages Have Come to Stay

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fully recognizing their responsibility in ordering the physical and economic environment which they have helped to build up, members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers opened their fifty-first annual meeting at the Engineering Society Building on Dec. 1. They will hold a five-day session in which will be discussed advances in science, engineering and industry and how to control them in the interest of social well-being.

Existing conditions in industry, according to the annual report of the management division, are regarded as an ultimate source of strength rather than weakness. That high wages have come to stay despite temporary setbacks in production, and that improved machinery makes more work instead of less, are other conclusions of the report.

"Technological unemployment has received much blame," the report states, "but many data have emerged to indicate that it is not the major difficulty. If the facts are taken over a period of years, regardless of individual and temporary situations, improved machinery has made more work. Over a 20-year period employment has increased 40 per cent as compared with a population increase of 32 per cent. Since 1909, the income of wage earners in the United States has risen from $30,000,000,000 a year to $90,000,000,000."

Working Women Ask Equal Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The National Woman's Party, in the present unemployment crisis, is making a drive against laws which control women in industry and do not affect men.

Laws declaring that women must not work more than so many hours a day, or before or after a certain hour, limiting the occupations at which they may work, are always a handicap and in times of unemployment are a particular menace, according to Mrs. Mary Murray, of Brooklyn, N. Y., ticket seller on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and chairman of the industrial council of the party.

"Industrial laws, when applied to women and not men, close many opportunities to women seeking employment and throw them into harder, more poorly paid work," she declares. "All we ask is to be put on an equal footing with men in getting a chance to earn a living. We believe in a short work day for both men and women. If laws are to be passed to regulate hours of work, we want them to apply to all workers, men and women alike."

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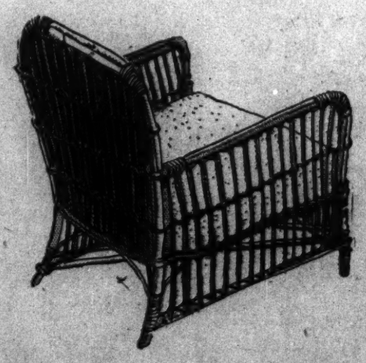

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Head of Soviet Five-Year Plan Claims Success for Movement

Valerian V. Kuibyshev Reviews Progress of First Two Years of Work and Predicts That Another Two Will Result in Its Fulfillment

For the last two years the Soviet Union has been concentrating its energies on one of the most momentous experiments in present-day history—an effort to place the Union and its 150,000,000 inhabitants on a modern industrial basis in five years.

The Associated Press herewith presents exclusively an exhaustive and official analysis from the Soviet viewpoints of what has been accomplished by the Soviet Union in the past two years, and what are the hopes of those responsible for the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan, or piatiletka, as it is known in Russia. It was prepared by Valerian V. Kuibyshev, vice-president of the council of people's commissars and president of the state planning commission, which drew up the Five-Year Plan.

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MOSCOW — Claims of full success for Soviet Russia's momentous Five-Year Plan and the confident prediction that it will be fulfilled not in five years but in four, are contained in an exhaustive analysis of the plan's first two years of operation by Valerian V. Kuibyshev, president of the state planning commission.

In a study of comparative figures giving the estimates for the first two years and the actual results, the man responsible for the operation of the plan told the Associated Press that the question of fulfillment in scheduled time is no longer a problem, as this task already has been exceeded.

Present Task

"The present task," he said, "consists of fulfillment of the plan before schedule, that is, in four years."

M. Kuibyshev's analysis follows:

On Oct. 1 ended the second year of piatiletka (the Five-Year Plan), that same piatiletka which excited the minds of the whole world and over which the bitterest discussion has been and continues to be conducted in the pages of the press throughout the world.

Who does not remember the claims advanced by the greatest bourgeois economists and politicians that the estimates of the Five-Year Plan were unreal, utopian and fantastic? Who does not remember talk that the estimates of piatiletka were mere bolshevist delirium? To this day cries are heard of the failure of piatiletka, failure of the far-reaching plan for the reconstruction of the national economy of the Soviet Union.

The last two years' operation of the plan furnish sufficient material both for verifying the reality of the plan's provisions and for verifying the justice of the objections and doubts which the plan aroused among representatives of bourgeois economic thought. The last two years have revealed piatiletka being exceeded in the most important sections of national economy.

In planned industries the value of the first two years of output under piatiletka is estimated in unchanging prices at 29,338,000,000 rubles (about $14,690,000,000) with an actual value of 30,456,000,000 rubles (about $15,280,000,000). The excess of fulfillment of piatiletka for the first two years is particularly remarkable in the field of heavy industry. While piatiletka provides in this field for 12,476,000,000 rubles, the actual output was 13,764,000,000 rubles.

Output and Estimates

The extent to which actual outputs exceeds estimates may be gauged from the following figures:

Oil—Estimated under piatiletka 28,000,000 tons, actual output 30,600,000 tons.

Steel—Estimated 9,900,000 tons, output 10,200,000 tons.

Rolled metal—Estimated 7,600,000 tons, output 8,300,000 tons.

Electrotechnical — Estimated 588,000,000 rubles, output 781,000,000 rubles.

Agricultural machinery—Estimated 472,000,000 rubles, output 515,000,000 rubles.

The production of general machinery during the first two years also exceeded the plan.

Though estimates for the first year of piatiletka proved exceeded, particularly remarkable successes were achieved by Socialist industry in the second year. In 1929-30 the gross output increased 25 per cent, exceeding piatiletka estimates by 5 per cent.

It must be emphasized that the increase in the output of industries producing means of production amounted last year to 40 per cent, exceeding the planned figure for the year by 16 per cent.

In the most important industries, the actual output and the piatiletka estimates compare as follows:

Oil—Excess over the plan 17.1 per cent.

Steel—Excess 6.7 per cent.

Rolled metal—Excess 12 per cent.

The output of the metal working, machine building industries exceeded estimates 26.3 per cent and production in the electro-technical industry exceeded the piatiletka estimates 39 per cent.

In short, in all important industries we are progressing beyond piatiletka figures.

A less rapid tempo of growth was recorded in the light industries in which available agricultural and raw materials acted as a limiting factor. The stimulation of native raw material and resources will enable us next year considerably to exceed the piatiletka estimate in the light industries as well (food, cotton, etc.).

Production Doubled

On the whole, the prewar level of industrial production already has been doubled.

The building program industries also are far in advance of the piatiletka figures. The building program industries controlled by the supreme economic council during the past two years amounted to 4,605,000,000 rubles against 3,990,000,000 rubles provided for under the plan. While during the first year the construction program followed on the whole piatiletka estimates, only slightly exceeded them, in the second year, that is, 1929-30, the piatiletka estimate was sharply exceeded; against an estimated 2,331,000,000 rubles, the excess was 27 per cent over piatiletka.

Such a considerable excess in the program of factory construction insures further acceleration of industrial development, making perfectly achievable the slogan "The five-year plan in four," and in many important industries fulfillment of the plan in 3½ years (probably coal, machine building, oil, etc.).

A very great advance has been made in the field of agriculture. The sown area increased from 118,000,000 hectares in 1928-29 to 127,700,000 in 1929-30. The areas under culture were far above piatiletka estimates: Sugar, 11.1 per cent; cotton, 23 per cent, etc.

Improved cultivation of the land, particularly on collective state farms and the consequent growth of yield, resulted in 1930 in a gross grain crop amounting to 86,500,000 tons against 71,700,000 in 1929, an increase of 20.6 per cent, while marketable grain produce was 32.6 per cent above piatiletka provisions. Thus the grain problem has been fundamentally solved.

Striking successes here are the direct result of the remarkable progress of collectivization and state farm development.

Taking all peasant households in every line of farming on Oct. 1, 1930, upward of a fifth (21.5 per cent) joined the collectives. More than 5,000,000 peasant households rejected individual farming and took up collective farming, realizing in practice the advantages of the new methods of farming. This year the collectives planted 36,000,000 hectares as compared with 20,600,000 provided for in the fifth year of the piatiletka.

Decisive Importance

The fact that already 43.8 per cent of peasants have joined on a collective basis in the grain regions (the northern Caucasus, the lower Volga, the middle Volga and the Ukraine) is of decisive importance. If we add the growth of the state grain farms whose cropped area exceeds 6,000,000 hectares, the socialized sector gains even greater weight.

Consequently, this year's share of the socialized sector (collective and state farms) of marketable grain produce exceeds 50 per cent, against the 43 per cent planned for the last year of piatiletka.

Simultaneously, the socialization of live stock made great strides. The percentage of socialized live stock was: Working horses, 1928, .9 per cent; 1929, 1.8 per cent; 1930, 22.2 per cent; cows, 1928, .4 per cent; 1929, .9 per cent; 1930, 7.3 per cent.

The second year of piatiletka recorded a particularly sharp advance in the socialization of live stock which, coupled with the organization of great cattle farms (cows, hogs, sheep, etc.), brings us near solution of the cattle-breeding problem. This problem will be solved by the same methods as the grain problem, and in the shortest time (year two).

The growth of the collectivization movement has provided splendid confirmation of the soundness of the policy pursued by the Soviet Government toward the peasantry. Liquidating the kulaks (rich peasants) as a class and basing itself upon collective farmers—this firm foundation of Soviet power in the village—the Soviet Government is confidently leading the individual poor and middle peasants toward Socialist forms of agriculture. Here modernization of agricultural technique plays an immense rôle. The value of agricultural machinery employed in field work increased from 1,400,000,000 rubles to 17,000,000,000 rubles. The tractor park reached 1,022,000 horsepower against the 560,000 provided under piatiletka.

Strain on Transport

The powerful growth of industry and agriculture has put great strain upon transport, particularly railways. Under piatiletka, the railways were expected to carry in the first two years 350,903,000 tons of freight; actually they carried 409,200,000. Passenger traffic also exceeded, piatiletka estimates, the figures being 51,500,000,000 and 77,100,000,000 passenger-kilometers, respectively.

Already during the first year the railway traffic program was exceeded, however, further development is revealed, particularly in the great advance over piatiletka estimates in the second year, when railway-loading amounted to 233,500,000 tons, exceeding by more than one-third the previous year and by 25.6 per cent the piatiletka estimates for the year. Passenger traffic shows similar results; during the year 506,500,000 persons were carried, the total run amounting to 47,400,000,000 passenger-kilometers while piatiletka provides 455,000,000 passengers and 35,400,000,000 passenger-kilometers for the fifth year. The piatiletka estimate for 1929-30 affecting passenger-kilometers was exceeded 66.6 per cent. Here in transport as in industry and the whole national economy, the construction program is actually exceeding the piatiletka estimates. Doubtless execution of this enlarged construction program will make possible greater participation of Europe and America in this industrial development.

All these stupendous achievements which result from the greatest activity and enthusiasm of the toiling masses, primarily the working class, has made possible further very appreciable improvement in the material and cultural standards of the toiling population.

This improvement in the condition of the toilers was reflected primarily in the growth of employment. The total number of employed reached 13,684,000 in 1929-30 against 12,793,000 projected for this year in piatiletka. As a result already at the end of the second year the piatiletka problem of unemployment has been completely removed from the order of the day, as unemployment in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics no longer exists, while piatiletka foreshadowed 400,000 unemployed at the end of the fifth year.

Skilled Labor Used

At present we are faced with the problem of the speedy reproduction of the skilled labor power need and shortage which was so acutely felt by a speedily industrializing country.

Improvement in the condition of the toilers was reflected also in a further increase in the number of workers enjoying a seven-hour day. While at the beginning of the second year of piatiletka 19.1 per cent of workers worked seven hours a day, at the end of that year the number of factory workers enjoying the seven-hour day reached 43.5 per cent of the total, exceeding piatiletka provisions by 3.5 per cent. This insures the introduction of the seven-hour day in remaining enterprises sooner than was scheduled under piatiletka.

This general improvement of the toilers' condition was accompanied by a further rise of wages, which in the last two years increased on an average 12.1 per cent. Thus the ever-growing development of national economy and the systematic expansion of the Socialist sector of national economy which already represents a dominating factor in economic life, fully insure realization of the slogan of millions of toilers, "The Five-Year Plan in four," leading to systematic advancement of the material and cultural standards of the working class and peasantry from year to year.

Contrary to all the prophecies of hostile economists and politicians, contrary to the wrecking efforts of embittered fragments of the old system, piatiletka is being carried out and will be fulfilled. It may confidently be said that piatiletka will be fulfilled not in five but in four years.

The question of the fulfillment of piatiletka in scheduled time, that is in five years, no longer is a problem to us, as this task already has been exceeded, as is shown above. The present task consists in the fulfillment of piatiletka before schedule, that is, in four years. The above figures show we are accomplishing this object.

However, we are not satisfied by our tempo of progress or quality of work. This explains why we so mercilessly criticize ourselves. Those who, on the basis of this criticism, conclude the failure of piatiletka themselves, as may be seen, in a ridiculous position.

ENGINEERS SEEK WATERWAY FUND OF $60,000,000

Estimate on Rivers and Harbors Is $5,000,000 More Than That of Last Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A $60,000,000 fund for improving the nation's harbors and waterways in the next fiscal year was asked of Congress Dec. 1 by Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

The army engineer chief's estimate is $5,000,000 more than his division asked for and received last year. After extensive study of requirements, he estimated a need of about $36,200,000 for improvements of rivers and harbors and about $24,000,000 for their maintenance.

Altogether $260,000,000 will be required to complete the projects on which next year's funds will be applied, it is estimated.

Commerce on the nation's waterways in 1929 reached a total of 1,299,985,928 tons, General Brown reported. Harbors and channels on the Atlantic coast handled 461,553,782 tons. For them is requested a $13,082,800 allotment for next year.

The Gulf coast, which handled 108,031,433 tons, would be given $5,138,500 and the Pacific coast, which handled 109,885,206 tons, $5,186,500.

For the Mississippi River system and its tributaries, General Brown asked $22,197,186, exclusive of the usual $10,000,000 appropriated yearly for the Mississippi River Commission's work on the lower river. Last year this system of rivers carried an aggregate commerce of $60,860,056 tons. A $6,912,400-fund for intracoastal waterways and a $5,462,500-fund for the Great Lakes system of channels and harbors is deemed necessary.

Among the allotments for harbor and channel funds are the following: New York, including Newark Bay, $3,862,500; Philadelphia and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, $3,582,000; Baltimore harbor and channels, $640,000; Norfolk harbor and channels and the James River, $277,200; Savannah harbor, $1,111,000; Brunswick harbor, $120,000; Jacksonville and the St. John's River, $552,000; Miami harbor, $250,000; Mobile harbor, $550,000; Houston ship channel, $970,000; and Galveston harbor and channel, $336,000.

On the Pacific coast, Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors would be allotted $378,000; San Francisco harbor, $440,000; Oakland harbor, $244,000; Coos Bay, Ore., $1,090,000; Monterey harbor, $250,000; and Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers, $712,000.

Largest appropriations asked for intracoastal waterways are: Cape Cod Canal, $150,000; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, $715,000; Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., $386,000; Cape Fear River to Winyah Bay, S. C., $800,000; Jacksonville to Miami, $836,000; waterway across Florida from the Caloosahatchie River to Lake Okeechobee, $613,500; Louisiana-Texas intracoastal waterway, $3,267,400.

For the Mississippi River system estimates are: between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, $1,700,000; between Missouri and Illinois Rivers, $500,000; between Illinois and Wisconsin Rivers, $1,700,000; between Wisconsin River and Minneapolis, $900,000; Illinois River, $4,060,000; Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth, $5,500,000; Kansas City to Sioux City, $800,000; Ohio River, $3,100,000; Monongahela River, $1,000,000; Allegheny River, $939,000, and Kanawha River, $900,000.

Educators Seek to Guide Children in Reading Books and in 'Listening In'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Possibilities of guiding the school child in the reading of good books at home and in "listening in" on radio educational programs were considered by the National Committee on Home Education, meeting here this week at the invitation of William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education.

Representatives of six organizations attended the meeting—the National Education Association, the American Library Association, the American Association for Adult Education, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National University Extension Association and the United States office of education.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers urged a "parents book shelf" for every school and public library, with the aim of establishing parent study groups in every school center.

How farm boys and girls may be given access to books as well as to village motion pictures was discussed. It was agreed that the county library system is a most effective means of furnishing the countryside with books. Promotion of rural book supplies through schools, libraries, state universities, and state library agencies also was urged.

The committee concluded that boys and girls will read good books as readily as they read bad ones if properly guided in school, and good reading habits while in school will last after school. A need for advance information on radio education programs was recognized by members.

Those who attended the conference were Morse A. Cartwright, New York City, for the American Association for Adult Education; P. K. W. Drury, Chicago, Ill.; Matthew Dudgeon, Milwaukee, Wis., for the American Library Association; Mrs. Hugh Bradford, Sacramento, Calif.; Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Winnetka, Ill.; Mrs. J. N. Saunders, Washington, D. C., for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Miss Sue M. Powers, Memphis, Tenn., for the National Education Association; Prof. George B. Zehmer, Charlottesville, Va., for the National University Extension Association; Commissioner William John Cooper, L. R. Alderman and Ellen C. Lombard, for the United States office of education.

LUTZ GETS PORTO RICO POST

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By U. P.)—Rufus Rolla Lutz, educator, economist, editor and veteran of two wars, has been appointed chief of the insular police by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt to succeed Col. George W. Lewis, the poet-policeman, who resigned last spring to accept the command of the Liberian Army.

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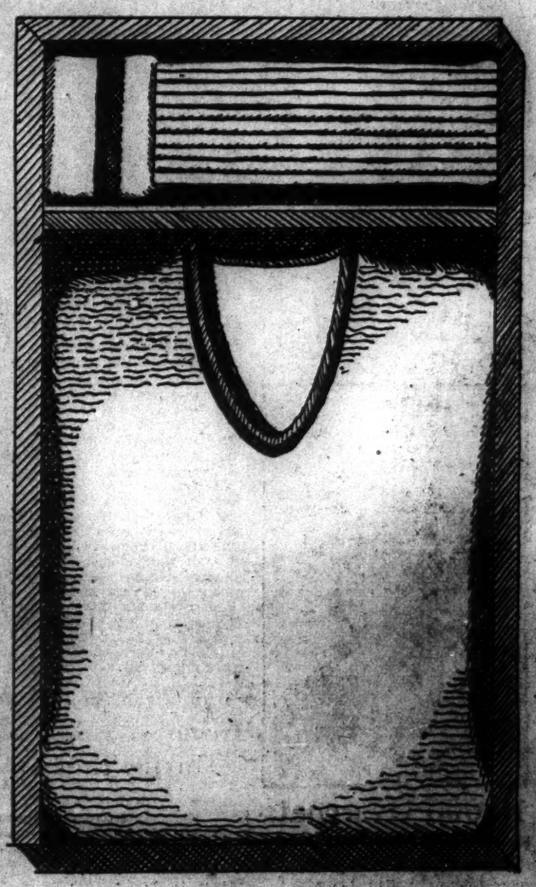
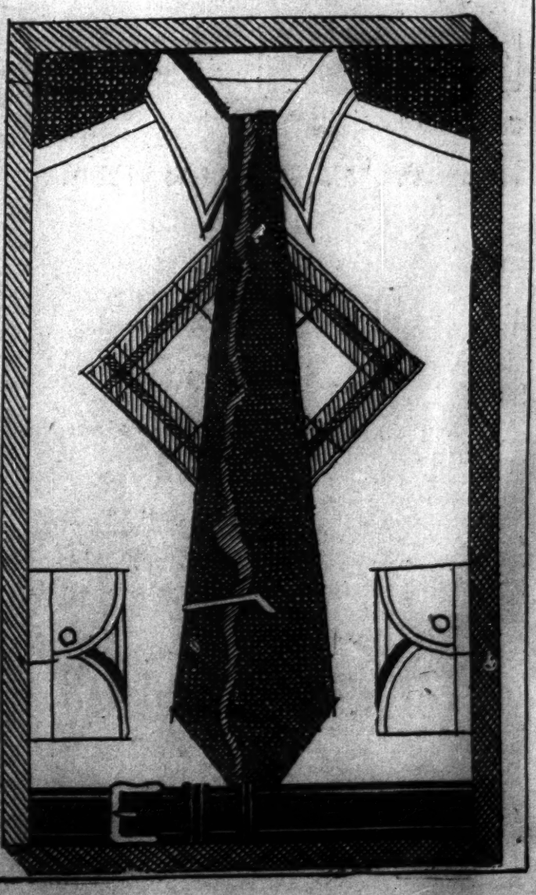

First on his Christmas list comes a sweater. (He's reached the clothes age). The young men seem to prefer solid colors this year. The sweater sketched above is of fine soft zephyr yarn and has matching socks. In a wide choice of colors. Sizes 6 to 18. The set is very reasonable at this price.
5.
Shirts and other accessories also come high on his list. The set of shirt, tie, handkerchief, belt and tie clasp will fill all his desires at one fell swoop. It makes a great hit with every boy. A choice may be had in each item. Sizes 8 to 20. All five at this low price is really a great "find".
THE BOYS' SHOP . . . FOURTH FLOOR


CONCORD CHURCH SCANS 200 YEARS OF ACTIVE WORK

Congregational Society With Which Mrs. Eddy Was Once Affiliated Celebrates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—The Congregational Church to which as a girl Mary Baker, later to become the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, often walked five miles from her home at Bow, completed on Nov. 23 a week's celebration of its 200th anniversary.

Known as the North, or First Congregational Church of Concord, this religious body is one of the oldest in New Hampshire.

It was from this church that congregations went out to form new houses of worship in the vicinity of Concord. The Baker family had been members of the Congregational denomination for more than a half century before Mary Baker joined at Tilton, near Concord. Her connection with the Congregationalists remained unbroken until she founded her church.

The two hundredth anniversary observance began Sunday morning, Nov. 16, when the present pastor, the Rev. George H. Reed, preached on the same text that had been used at the 100th and 150th celebrations. This text, I Kings 8: 57, 58, was employed by the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, fourth pastor, in 1830, and by the Rev. Dr. Franklin D. Ayer, his successor, in 1880.

On Nov. 18, 1730, the little log building that was the earliest home of the church opened with nine charter members and the Rev. Timothy Walker as its first ordained minister. At the time of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Bouton, the congregation had increased from the original nine to nearly 600.

Men and women, and even children, were coming from distances as great as nine miles away, often on foot, to attend church. Among the families who came from neighboring hamlets to hear the Rev. Dr. Bouton preach was that of Mark Baker and his three little girls.

Mrs. Eddy in later years recalled with affection the religious teaching she received from this minister, who held the pulpit for 42 years after his acceptance of the post in 1825. During his ministry four neighboring churches were founded by communicants from Concord, religious schools were developed, and the third meeting house was erected.

An indication of the searching analysis to which young ministers were subjected in the strict Calvinistic atmosphere of Concord more than 100 years ago, is given in the Rev. Dr. Bouton's experience. After a trial period of seven weeks, in which he received no commendation whatever, he was told that he might leave his address, "in case we should want to get in touch with you."

The young preacher received his call in due order, and is now generally regarded as outstanding in the distinguished list of pastors of the church.

A pageant, "The Continuing Church," brought the 200th celebration to a close. During the week, union meetings were held by the Concord Church and the ones that have gone out from it.

'Tangible' Property Tax Held Trend

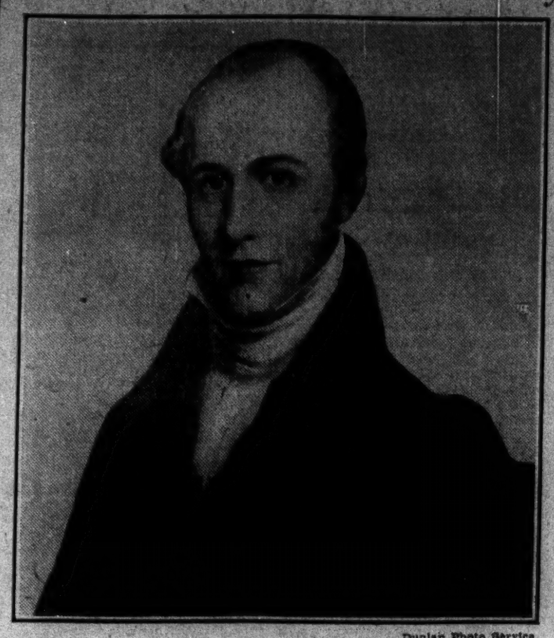
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The trend of modern taxation systems is to derive their chief revenues from taxes on "tangible property" and to exempt "intangibles," according to a report on actual methods of assessing state and local taxes throughout the United States published by the National Industrial Conference Board on Nov. 30. These property taxes will probably be increasingly supplemented by taxes upon other evidences of ability to pay, such as income, inheritance, business and sales of certain selected commodities, the report said.

The report comprises a "complete compilation of facts and statistics relating to the subject of state and local property taxes in the United States," which has been in course of preparation for more than a year, and constitutes the first volume in which all such data have been made available for reference, the board said. It records the taxes imposed by various states upon various types of property and shows how the taxes are administered.

"The State Tax Commission, if properly organized and financed," the board said, "should be the first organization to which a state legislature should turn for advice on matters of tax legislation. These organizations are in constant touch with the practical operation of the tax laws. The success of a tax law depends primarily on its administration. A poor law well administered may result in an equitable tax system. A good law poorly administered cannot produce satisfactory results."

Prominent in Concord Church History



Dunlap Photo Service

THE REV. NATHANIEL BOYNTON

Jane Addams, Noted Social Worker Counsels Retention of Prohibition

In Her New Book, 'The Second Twenty Years at Hull House,' She Asks for 'Sympathetic Interpretation of the Situation'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Miss Jane Addams, with 40 years of social service as a background, counsels retention of prohibition laws and "a sympathetic interpretation of the situation."

Miss Addams devotes a chapter in her new book, "The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House," to "A Decade of Prohibition." Other subjects dealt with are the woman's movement, the growth of international understanding and institutions, World War effects upon social conditions and efforts to humanize justice.

The present agitation against prohibition is depicted by Miss Addams as a typical period in movements of social advance. The outlawing of slavery, narcotics and gambling are cases in point, she writes. Describing the growth of police corruption and bribery in connection with the drug traffic, she tells how a report of the vice commission in Chicago brought about an improvement through public action.

Slogans of the Press

"If such a situation could be changed through an aroused public opinion, certainly the present one, connected with the illicit sale of liquor, can also be changed," Miss Addams writes. "To give it up now, or seriously to modify the Eighteenth Amendment, would be to obtain not even a negative result, and would mean that we never could be clear as to the real effect of national prohibition."

The founder of Hull-House called attention to "the almost hypnotic influence of the slogans of the press" in forming opinion on prohibition. A survey of sentiment in the settlement neighborhoods of Chicago, she said, brought comments on the alleged failure of prohibition and its causes that were "amazingly similar." The stock phrases that everybody used were "easily traced," she declared, "to the propaganda of the liquor interests who have such a large stake in the sale of liquor on the old system."

What those stakes were she recalled vividly in pictures of some of Chicago's social problems when saloons were legally licensed. One of the worst effects was seen in the public dance halls of the city to which, it was estimated, 86,000 people, most of them boys under 18 and girls under 16, went on Saturday night.

Halls Well Chaperoned

Liquor was sold in 240 out of 328 dance halls of the city and in the others, except in rare instances, return checks were given to facilitate the use of the neighboring saloons. In the halls where liquor was sold by 12 o'clock practically all the boys showed signs of intoxication. At one hall it was found that a prize of $100 was offered to the girl who at the end of the month had the largest number of drinks to her credit.

"Under prohibition," Miss Addams continues, "the large commercial dance halls in Chicago have come to be well chaperoned with a standard of conduct enforced by the dance-hall managers themselves. Every boy and man who pays an entrance fee is examined by an officer for a flask; if a flask is found, it is taken away from him and in his presence the contents are poured down the sewer. At one of the large dance halls a few months ago, in one evening, out of 4500 persons examined, only three were found carrying flasks. Such a regulation, of course, would have been impossible unless the entire liquor business had been made illegal."

Regarding drinking by young people, Miss Addams writes further: "We know indeed that a great many young people are drinking at the present moment solely from a sense of bravado. There is a general impression, however, that this braggadocio movement is spending itself and that a reaction has set in among the young people themselves. Many flappers are afraid to drive with men who carry hip flasks."

Publicity Called Aid to Disarming

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The question of British Dominions' coöperation with Britain in the pacific settlement of international disputes was referred to by Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, at Cardiff on Nov. 29. When referring to the work proceeding at Geneva, he said: "Plainly we must have some limitation of the manpower we maintain if the disarmament treaty comes into operation. We must have some limitation of material. We must have publicity, so that we know what the governments are doing—what preparations for war are actually being made.

"We must have some sort of supervision and control by an impartial League of Nations commission, whose task it shall be to insure that the limits included in the disarmament treaty are not infringed or exceeded.

"After the first five years, the disarmament treaty will be subject to revision, and if the experience of the first five years shows that the treaty needs improvement, we shall be in a position to set about maturing that improvement. When we have the work of the Preparatory Commission completed, we hope before many months that there will be a disarmament conference representing the whole world."

PORTUGAL SCRAPS WARSHIPS

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The Admiralty announced Nov. 28 that it would scrap one cruiser, three submarines and one destroyer, all veterans of the fleet. The Vasco de Gama, leader of the fleet for 55 years, will be scrapped when credit is appropriated for construction of a new cruiser of the same tonnage.

WORLD TREATY TO SAVE SILVER WILL BE SOUGHT

Drop From $1 to 34 Cents an Ounce Found Bad for International Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A resolution for an international conference to consider the silver problem will be introduced in Congress shortly, according to Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, chairman of a subcommittee which has been investigating the silver situation.

Mr. Pittman's statement followed the announcement of Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, that only an international agreement could help the situation arising out of the drastic fall of silver prices.

Every important economist with whom he talked agreed, Mr. Pittman said, that the slump in silver is responsible for the reduced American trade with the Orient; and that the slump is largely attributable to the action of Great Britain in placing India on a gold standard, thereby squeezing hoarded silver bullion out into the world market.

Reports brought to the capital from many parts of the world—China, India, Mexico (chief silver producer), Spain and Germany, Chile, Peru, Bolivia Australia and Africa and finally the United States and Canada—are to the effect that the tremendous drop in silver is having direct and indirect results on trading of the first magnitude. Formerly a dollar an ounce, silver was priced at about 65 cents an ounce before the war but now is down to 34 cents an ounce.

Mr. Pittman says his resolution will be introduced if the Foreign Relations Committee agrees with the findings of its sub-committee on silver.

"If we could get representatives of the leading nations around a table to agree to stop melting silver coins and selling the bullion in the open market, it would be a great step in the restoration of the economic well-being of the world," he said. "Even if we could reach a temporary agreement, for as much as five years, it would do much toward the restoration of world prosperity, which is the one big question before the world today."

PRINCE HEADS AIR GROUP

PARIS (AP)—Prince George Bibesco of Rumania was elected president of the International Aeronautic Federation on Dec. 1. He succeeded the Count de la Vaulx.

World Jute Parley Plans Coördination

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The first international conference of the jute industry, consisting of representatives from Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Spain and the United States has been held under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris.

Agreements were reached on various aspects of the coördination and improvement of statistics from the various countries concerned, and plans were made to transmit to the League of Nations the views of the jute industry on the proposed uniform customs tariff nomenclature. A delegate of the economic section of the League of Nations was in attendance.

Delegates of the artificial silk industry also held a similar meeting. Belgian, Czechoslovakian, French, German, British, Italian, Polish and American manufacturers were represented. In addition to a draft classification for international artificial silk statistics to be submitted to the League of Nations, the meeting passed a resolution requesting the International Chamber of Commerce to use its influence with national committees and with the League of Nations to the end that all countries should draw a clear distinction in their import and export statistics between artificial silk and other textiles.

Greatest Efficiency Since World War, Hurley Reports for United States Army

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Due to a year of peace which has been utilized for training and development, the United States Army is more efficient today than at any time since the World War, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, declared in his annual report to President Hoover, made public on Dec. 1.

However, Mr. Hurley finds the pay of the troops to be deplorably low. "Except for slight relief in 1922 the pay of the army has remained practically unchanged since 1908, in spite of heavy increases in the cost of living. The situation confronting junior officers is to be particularly deplored," the report says. He recommends considerable adjustment of pay to preserve the morale and efficiency of the service.

Depletion of war reserve stocks is the only other serious menace to the efficiency of the service which the report mentions. It, however, finds that such stocks are so low as to "make prompt and complete military effectiveness impossible in a given situation."

The generally satisfactory condition of the army, Mr. Hurley attributes to the "vision, energy and continuity of purpose," of his precedessors, among whom the names James W. Good as particularly deserving of credit.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to detailed account of the accomplisments of the engineer corps, placing particular emphasis on flood prevention along the Mississippi. Rivers and harbors work during the year cost $100,746,269.84. An additional $307,000,000 will be spent before present projects of this nature are completed, it is estimated.

HOWE HEADS HAMPTON

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Election of Arthur Howe, assistant professor of citizenship of Dartmouth College, to the presidency of Hampton Institute, Negro institution, was announced in Hampton Nov. 29 by J. Henry Scattergood of New York City, acting chairman of the institute board of trustees.

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Valuation for probate, insurance, &c. at moderate fees.

Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post. Those who have faith in the old and well-known firm of Hurcombs, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England (entrance 1 Dover Street) know that they always get a square deal.

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Christmas Gift Suggestions

MAIN BUILDING

Bakery Dept.—Ground Floor

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS. There is an ever-increasing demand for the prepared Christmas pudding. Those supplied by Barkers are of the highest quality and rich in finest fruits, etc. In basins for home use or in tins for export. Quality A-1. In hermetically sealed tins. Nominal

1 lb. each 1/7, per doz. 18/-
2 lb. each 2/10, per doz. 33/6
3 lb. each 4/-, per doz. 45/-
4 lb. each 5/4, per doz. 61/-
6 lb. each 7/6, per doz. 84/-

IN BASINS—Nominal

1 lb. each 1/5, per doz. 19/-
2 lb. each 2/10, per doz. 31/6
3 lb. each 4/-, per doz. 45/-
4 lb. each 5/4, per doz. 61/-
6 lb. each 7/6, per doz. 84/-
8 lb. each 11/-, per doz. 124/-

Handbags—Ground Floor

UMBRELLA BAG in imitation crocodile calf, very smart effect, fitted divided centre purse and mirror. Size 12x6 in. PRICE 25/9
(British)

Umbrella Dept.—Ground Floor

UMBRELLA with real Lizard ball handle on malacca stem. Rich silk covers and Fox's frames. In colours and black. PRICE 29/11

Baby Linen—Third Floor

BABY'S ORGANDI FROCK, lined throughout Jap silk. The shaped bodice and tiny frills give a pretty effect. Dainty shades of sky, rose, pale green, pale pink, lemon and white. 16-in. PRICE 25/9
18 in. 27/9, 20 in. 29/9, 22 in. 31/9

Ground Floor

MAIDS' DRESS, in good quality alpaca, with white collar and cuffs, straight box pleat down front, with loose belt, in colours black, saxe, wine, green, grey and brown. Fittings, S. S. W. 40 in., S. W. 42 in., W. 44 in., O. S. 46 in. PRICE 20/-

NEW BUILDING

Fancy Leather—Ground Floor

Smart Morocco Thumb Strap Bag, 2 outer pockets, Zip fastening, fitted, bevelled mirror, lined good quality moire. Black, navy, brown, beige, green and red. Size 10x7 in. PRICE 10/9
(Foreign)

Shirts—Mezzanine Floor

Mercerised Poplin Tunic Shirts. Double cuffs. Guaranteed fast colours, superior cut and make. Coat shape sleeves. Smart, well-covered stripes to tone with blue, brown and Tweeds. Each. PRICE 5/11

Also available with two soft collars to match, 6/11 inclusive. Three Shirts and six collars, 30/-.

Trunks—Third Floor

REAL HIDE CASE, fitted A. B. C. pockets for filing papers. Real hide on fibre foundation, lined hard-wearing leather cloth. Size 15x10x14½ in. PRICE 27/6

Toilet—Ground Floor

BRUSH SET: Hair Brush, Razor, Shaving Soap Container, Comb and folding Toothbrush. PRICE 15/6

Toilet—Ground Floor

SHAVING SET, heavy nickel on brass, coloured marble base, magnifying and plain mirror, and good shaving brush. PRICE 25/-

Trunks—Third Floor

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASE, in split pigskin, fitted hair brush, mirror, comb, nail file, scissors, tooth brush, safety razer, brush and soap holder. Size when closed 7x6 in. PRICE 21/9

FURNISHING BUILDING

Turnery—Lower Ground Floor

Bevel Edge Plate Glass MIRROR. Oak frame 26x18½ in. over all. Each. PRICE 12/6
2 for 23/6

Turnery—Lower Ground Floor

CHILD'S TABLE and CHAIRS, well made of selected whitewood. A strong and serviceable present for children. Tub-shape Chairs ..... Each 4/6
Round or oblong Tables to match 13/6
Or complete Suite, comprising four Chairs and Table 23/6
Carriage paid.

Pianos—First Floor

ARLINGTON UPRIGHT PIANO. Mahogany, oak or ebonyid case, complete iron frame, beautifully gilded, tape check action. Full compass. Cash Price, Net 32 Gns.
Or 12 quarterly payments of £3.1.6., or 36 monthly payments of £1.0.6. This Piano possesses a really fine tone and will give lasting satisfaction. Fully guaranteed.

Electric—Lower Ground Floor

Electric British Bowl Fires. With hammered copper reflector. Only consumes 3/5 of a unit per hour. Can be used on the ordinary lighting circuit. With flex and adaptor. PRICE 13/9

Cabinets—First Floor

FIRESIDE CHAIR, constructed of seasoned timber and polished rich Jacobean oak colour; the specially shaped back is covered in hide and provides exceptional comfort. Seat fitted with a loose cushion, covered in brown velvateen. Height 35 in., width 24 in., depth 27 in. PRICE £3.15.0.

Cabinets—First Floor

FOUR-FOLD DRAUGHT SCREEN, frames of stout pine with two cross members to each fold, covered with plain canvas, backed by a special material rendering it absolutely draught and puncture proof. Colours: Pink, rose, red, two blues, brown, biscuit, fawn, mole, grey, green. PRICE 26/6

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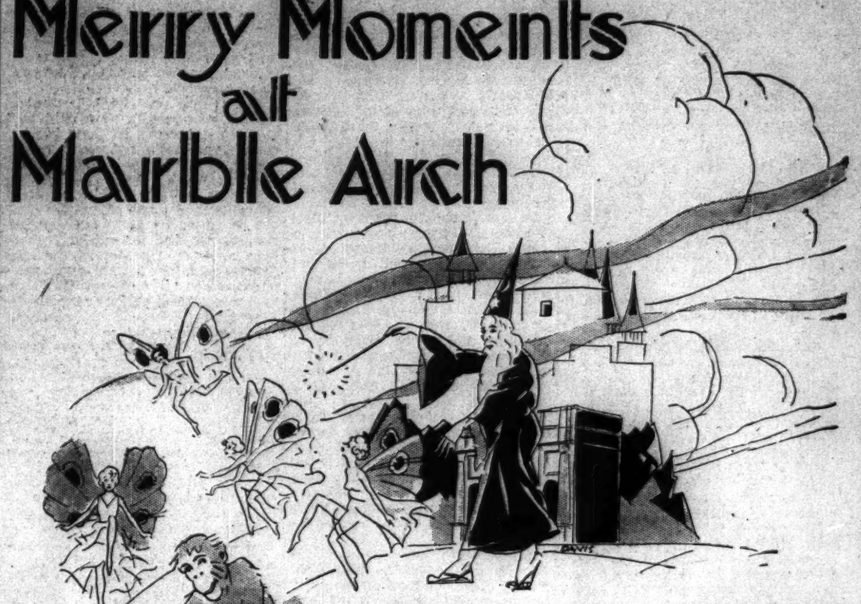
Merry Moments at Marble Arch



THERE was once a very clever man who lived quite near Marble Arch, and he loved all the little children in the town. The little children loved him, too, for he could do all sorts of wonderful things with his magic wand.

"Christmas will soon be here," the clever man said to them, "and I'm going to give you a jolly time with plenty of fun."

"Hurrah," cried the children and they clapped their hands.

Even Michael, whose mother had not yet taught him his A. B. C. said, "Goo, lubly."

"Now, what would you like?" asked the clever man.

"I want a monkey," said Jimmy Davy.

"I want an eph-a-lant," exclaimed Elizabeth Ann.

"I want, Billy goat . . . horsey . . I want . . ."

Each one wanted a different animal, so the clever man, who always knew what to do, said he would just wave his magic wand and he would bring them a Zoo, full of animals.

And as sure as anything, he did. Playful young lion cubs there were and big black bears . . . oo, yes, and lots of monkeys swinging and jumping to and fro.

Some of the children were so surprised that they did not know what to say when the clever man asked them what they wanted next.

"I know! You'd like to see Punch and Judy, wouldn't you?" he asked.

"Yes, if you please," cried the kiddies. So he gave them a Punch and Judy Show as well. When the children saw Punch banging on the door with his big stick and Judy's head appearing at the window, they simply jumped with joy.

Then the clever man said he, too, must be something. And the children asked him to be Peter Pan, Rumpelstiltskin and Puss-in-Boots all at once. But he told them he could only be one thing at a time, so he waved his wand over his head, spoke a few magic words, and hey presto!—what do you think he was?—a real, live, Puss-in-Boots.

And with a "meow-meow," he led the animals and Punch and Judy and all the children into the Toy Fair at Cozens. There he made the kiddies happy and contented until it was time for their mothers to fetch them.

"Come and see me again," said Puss-in-Boots. "I shall be here until Christmas."

That evening, when Jimmy Davy had been tucked into his little bed, he asked his mother: "Please will you take me to Cozens tomorrow, mummy?" And believe it or not, Elizabeth Ann, Dickie Willie and all the other children were asking the very same question!

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MILLROSE A. C. TAKES TITLE

Wins A. A. U. Cross-Country Championship From Dorchester Club

A. A. U. OF THE U. S. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM STANDING

Millrose A. C.	6	8	9	10	13— 46
Dorchester Club	1	12	14	18	26— 71
Nativity C. Club	2	4	19	25	32— 82
Brooklyn Harriers	3	7	11	34	35— 90
New York A. C.	5	15	23	27	28— 98
Meadowbrook Club	17	21	22	24	29—113
Michigan State N. C.	16	20	30	31	33—130

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—New champions, both team and individual, were crowned as the result of the annual cross-country championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held Nov. 30 on the course in Lincoln Park, Jersey City, under the auspices of the local Elks Club. William C. Zepp of the Dorchester Club of Massachusetts, emerged the individual titleholder, while his club, winner in 1929, was defeated for the team title by Millrose Athletic Club of New York, composed of workers in the John Wanamaker store. The team score was 46 to 71, with five other organizations trailing the Dorchester Club.

Zepp had not been regarded as likely to capture the honors, as several of the other competitors, notably Gus Moore, the defending champion, had better records. However, the Massachusetts man ran a consistent race all the way, and though tiring at the end, had sufficient lead to stave off the challenge of another outsider, Joseph P. McClusky of Fordham University, and win by eight seconds. Moore could do no better than tenth, while Roger Arnett of Michigan State College, the chief hope of the mid-west, could do no better than twentieth.

Frank McArthur, Albert Michelson, James McDade, Peter Taylor, and Harry Werbin, ranging from number nine to number 16 in the individual standing, were the members of the winning team. Due to the intervention of several outside of the team lists, their total was reduced from 61 to 45, while all but one of the Dorchester Club, Zepp being the exception, trailed the Millrose candidates. The individual finishers and their times:

Runner and club	M. S.
W. C. Zepp, Dorchester Club	29 43
J. P. McCluskey, Fordham U.	29 51
Joe Mundy, Nativity C. C.	30 11
Phil Silverman, Brooklyn Harriers	30 14
Louis Gregory, St. Joseph's C. C.	30 17
Paul Mundy, Nativity C. C.	30 27
J. E. Vaughn, New York A. C.	30 31
G. H. Barker, unattached	30 32
Frank McArthur, Millrose A. A.	30 33
Gus Moore, Brooklyn Harriers	30 34
A. R. Michelsen, Millrose A. A.	30 41
James McDade, Millrose A. A.	30 43
Peter Taylor, Millrose A. A.	30 44
Allie Maack, Brooklyn Harriers	30 50
W. E. Bennett, Dorchester Club	30 51
Harry Werbin, Millrose A. A.	30 52
Croydon Jordan, Dorchester Club	30 54
P. C. Bayley, New York A. C.	30 55
G. R. Gwynn, Baltimore Police	30 57
Roger Arnett, Michigan State Normal	30 58
Paul Kalaly, Belmont, Mass.	31
G. F. Rapp, Meadowbrook Club	31 2
J. P. Quirk, Dorchester Club	31 3
James McGorrey, Nativity C. C.	31 9
James O'Connor, Michigan St. Normal	31 11
Tom Ottey, Meadowbrook Club	31 13
Albert Roebuck, Meadowbrook Club	31 15
Kingdon Proctor, New York A. C.	31 16
J. M. Clark, Meadowbrook Club	31 17
Bob Yerkin, Nativity C. C.	31 19
Albert Baer, Dorchester Club	31 24
E. P. Joyce, New York A. C.	31 25
Russell Jekel, New York A. C.	31 26
Herbert Trefferson, Meadowbrook Club	31 31
Edward Moroombe, Michigan St. Nor.	31 34
W. L. Peters, Meadowbrook Club	31 40
John Cain, Millrose A. A.	31 42
Walden Criger, Michigan State Normal	31 44
Tom Riffa, Nativity C. C.	31 45
Albert Francis, Dorchester Club	31 49
Philip Leslie, Dorchester Club	31 51
Fred Ward Jr., unattached	31 53
W. C. Schultz, N. Y. Stock Exchange	31 57
Dave Kantrowitz, Brooklyn Harriers	32 4
L. Lee, Brooklyn Harriers	32 5
A. E. Beck, Dorchester Club	32 3
J. Sullivan, Good Shepherd A. C.	32 15
Frank Bleckinger, Meadowbrook Club	32 32
Bill Cathers, Nativity C. C.	32 37
Willie Ruckel, Millrose A. A.	32 40
Charles Carnegie, Nativity C. C.	32 45
Harold Blauer, Michigan State Normal	32 47
Irving Schwartz, Brooklyn Harriers	33 40
C. Lawrence, Good Shepherd A. C.	33 43
Dave Twomey, unattached	33 45
Alfred Treilling, Millrose A. A.	33 46
Jack Costello, Millrose A. A.	33 47

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	3	0	1	12	2	6
Los Angeles	1	1	1	5	4	3
Oakland Checkers	1	1	2	8	10	3
San Fran. Tigers	1	0	2	5	5	2
S. F. Black Hawks	1	0	3	2	11	2

RESULT NOV. 29

Los Angeles 2, Oakland Checkers 2.

MILLIONAIRES HOLD CHECKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—The Los Angeles Millionaires and the Oakland Checkers battled to a 2-to-2 tie Nov. 29 in a California Hockey League game played in Oakland. Ten minutes of overtime play failed to settle the issue. It was a hard-fought game, with 11 penalties called.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY RESULT

Annapolis 21, Lafayette 37

West Has Better of Football Contests

With the exception of the East vs. West game in Pasadena, Calif., New Year's Day and a few scattered contests, most of which are being held for the benefit of the unemployed, college football came to an end for the season of 1930 on Nov. 29. There were not many games that day, but some of them had an important bearing on the deciding of mythical titles, such as the best team of the country and the superiority of western over eastern teams.

The most important game, so far as ranking is concerned, was the Notre Dame-West Point game at Chicago, which ended 7 to 6 in favor of the former and left that eleven with only one team between it and an undefeated record for two successive seasons. That team is Southern California and the game will be played Dec. 6 at Los Angeles.

Based on the showing of the two teams during the season, Notre Dame was a favorite to defeat West Point by a comfortable margin; but the Cadets rose to great heights and all that prevented a tie score was the kicking of a point after touchdown by Carideo, while West Point failed. For 55 of the 60 minutes of play, Army held Notre Dame scoreless, and it looked like a no-score tie; but a 54-yard run by Schwartz gave Notre Dame a touchdown, from which the point was converted. This looked like the final score; but Army was not yet through. A blocked kick by Left End King, who fell on the ball behind Notre Dame's goal line, gave Army a touchdown, but the point after was missed and victory went to the Ramblers. The game was played in rain and sleet, which served to handicap both teams.

Dartmouth met Stanford at Palo Alto in their big intersectional game, and Stanford won for the West, 14 to 7. Greater all-round power and more deception in the attack gave the Cardinal its victory at Dartmouth fought to the very end. Stanford made 16 first downs to 8 for Dartmouth, which just about shows the westerners' superiority. Detroit won another game for the West over the East by defeating Georgetown, 12 to 0.

The Pacific Coast Conference scored another intersectional victory, when its champion team, State College of Washington, defeated Villanova at Philadelphia, 13 to 0. That the score was not larger was due to a determined defense on the part of Villanova, as Washington State rushed the ball all over the field but could cross the goal line only twice. University of California at Los Angeles won a Conference game from Idaho, 20 to 6.

Holy Cross defeated Boston College in a hard-fought game at Boston, 7 to 0. The only scores came in the second period when Himmelberg blocked a Boston punt and Zyntell fell on the ball behind Boston's goal line for a touchdown. Griffin kicked the point-after and this ended the scoring for the day. Annapolis defeated George Washington 20 to 0 in another eastern game.

There were a few important games in the South. Texas Christian sprang somewhat of a surprise by defeating Southern Methodist 13 to 0 and Vanderbilt easily defeated Maryland 22 to 7. Baylor defeated Rice 7 to 4 and Citadel won from Wofford 7 to 6.

Western Maryland keept its record of no defeats for the season by winning from Muhlenberg College 25 to 0.

College Football Scores

Annapolis 20, George Washington 0.
Baylor 7, Rice 4
Citadel 7, Wofford 6
Delaware 26, Fort Dupont 14
Detroit 12, Georgetown 0
Drake 49, Temple 26.
Flagstaff 7, Temple 6.
Holy Cross 7, Boston College 0.
Louisiana Tech 6, Louisiana C. 0
Loyola (Md.) 38, Baltimore 7.
Loyola (N. O.) 14, Iowa State 7.
Notre Dame 7, West Point 6
Phillips 12, Oklahoma Baptist 7
Stanford 14, Dartmouth 7
Santa Clara 14, San Francisco 0
St. John's 4, DePaul 0
St. Martin's 27, Columbia 0
Texas Christian 13, South Methodist 0
U. C. L. A. 20 Idaho 6
Vanderbilt 22, Maryland 7
Washington State 13, Villanova 0.
Western Maryland 25, Muhlenberg 0.
Willamette 34, Pacific 6.
Wyoming 19, New Mexico 6.

ATHLETICS SECURE PITCHER

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, announced on Nov. 29 that Ossie Orwoll, pitcher-infielder, and Homer Summa, outfielder, have been turned over to the Portland club, Pacific Coast League, in exchange for Herb Lahti, right-handed pitcher. Lahti is to join the Mackmen in 1932.

JERSEY CITY TEAM SOLD

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Frank J. Donelly announced on Nov. 29 the sale of the Jersey City baseball team, of the International League, to Samuel Colacorcio, Jersey City contractor. The price was not divulged.

CHICAGO ADDS MARGIN IN RACE

Three Points Ahead—Toronto Increases Its Canadian Division Lead

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Chicago	5	1	0	16	4	11
Detroit	3	2	2	15	13	8
Rangers	3	2	3	17	16	8
Boston	3	1	3	15	13	7
Philadelphia	1	1	5	10	26	3
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	4	2	1	14	4	10
Ottawa	3	1	4	8	14	7
Americans	1	4	3	6	8	6
Canadiens	3	0	3	19	16	6
Montreal	2	0	4	10	18	4

RESULTS NOV. 29

Toronto 4, Detroit 2.
Canadiens 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Ottawa 0.
Rangers 6, Philadelphia 3.

RESULT NOV. 30

Detroit 2, Americans 2, (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The fast-traveling Chicago Black Hawks, leaders of the American section of the National Hockey League and the only undefeated team in the circuit, contributed another shutout victory here Nov. 29 when they scored a goal in each of the three periods to defeat the Senators, holders of second place in the Canadian group, by 3 to 0.

The victory was the fifth straight for the visitors who were held to a tie by the Rangers in their opening game. The Hawks did not have any particular stars in action against the Senators, but they used 15 players altogether and maintained a steady attack on the Ottawa goal which could not be halted on every occasion, but two of their goals were due to momentary lapses on the part of the local defense who left Ingram and Ripley uncovered in front of Connell, in the first and second periods respectively.

CHICAGO		OTTAWA
Arbour, Couture, Romnes, lw		
	rw, Finnigan, Gagne, Connor	
Somers, Ripley, Ingram, Adams, c		
	c, Lamb, Cox	
March, Gottselig, Cook, rw.	lw, Kilrea, Touhey	
Dutkowski, Abel, ld.	rd, Art Smith, Starr	
Graham, Bostrom, rd.	ld, Alex Smith	
Gardner, g.	g, Connell	

Score—Chicago 3, Ottawa 0. Goals—Ingram, Ripley, March for Chicago. Assists—Couture for Chicago. Referees—Odie Clemhorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—By defeating the Detroit Falcons, 4 to 2, here Nov. 29, the local Maple Leafs scored their fourth victory in seven starts and strengthened their hold on first place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League. The game was fairly fast throughout and the winners had a definite margin on the play with the exception of the first half of the third period, when they attempted to play a defensive game. They were successful in holding the visitors from scoring, but their defensive play was by no means impressive.

The Leafs secured the lead in the first two minutes when Cotton passed to Bailey and increased it near the end of the period on a Primeau-to-Conacher play. Although the locals had the best of the play in the second period, Detroit tied the score on goals by Cooper and Filmore. Cooper's goal, 5m. 55s. after the second period started, was the first scored on Chabot in four games. The two Detroit scores were the only ones registered against the winners in four games on home ice. The Leafs went into the lead late in the middle period on a Primeau-to-Bailey play and clinched the result three-quarters through the final period when Primeau and Conacher duplicated their first-period play. The summary:

TORONTO		DETROIT
Cotton, Jackson, lw		
	rw, Pilmore, Aurie, Cooper	
Blair, Primeau, c		
	c, Goodfellow, Hay, Creighton	
Bailey, Conacher, rw		
	lw, Lewis, McInenly, Sorrell, McCabe	
Day, Horner, ld.	rd, Noble, Evans	
Clancy, rd.	ld, Rockburn, Hicks	
Chabot, g.	g, Dolson	

Score—Toronto 4, Detroit 2. Goals—Bailey 2, Conacher 2 for Toronto; Cooper and Filmore for Detroit. Assists—Primeau 3, Cotton for Toronto; Hay for Detroit. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—A long shot from Herbert Lewis's stick in the late seconds of an overtime National Hockey League game here Nov. 30 enabled Detroit Falcons to gain a 2-to-2 tie with New York Americans. It was a "lucky" drive, rifled from outside the defense and sailed into the New York goal just above Roy Worters's right shoulder.

The score was tied at 1 to 1 at the end of the 60m. regulation game and in the first 40 seconds of overtime play, Americans took the lead when Hughes scored on a pass from Massecar. The summary:

AMERICANS		DETROIT
Burch, Emma Sheppard Massecar, lw		
	rw, Aurie, Filmore, Cooper	
Himes, McVeigh, Neville, Hughes, c		
	c, Hay, Fredrickson, Goodfellow	
Patterson, Carson, Hughes, rw		
	lw, McInenly, Sorrell, Lewis	
Dutton, rd.	ld, Rockburn	
Brydge, Simpson ld.	rd, Nobis, Evans	
Worters, g.	g, Dolson	

Score—N. Y. Americans 2, Detroit Falcons 2. Goals—Burch, Hughes for Americans; Nobis, Lewis for Detroit. Assists—Himes, Massecar for Americans; Filmore for Detroit. Officials—P. J. Ion and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—The Canadiens made amends for the 5-to-2 defeat handed to them by the Bruins in Boston nearly two weeks ago when they defeated their opponents, 3 to 2, here Nov. 29, before a capacity crowd. The game was a speedy affair and while the locals were shorthanded, being minus Larochelle and Mondou, they held their own with the Bruins and kept the latters' forwards well in check by persistent back-checking.

The score was tied twice during the game, but the visitors were never in front, scoring the tying goal on two occasions, but after McCaffrey had beaten Thompson on a pass from Gagnon midway through the final period the Bruins were held at bay for the remainder of the game. The summary:

CANADIENS		BOSTON
Joliat, G. Mantha, Rivers, lw		
	rw, Oliver, Clapper, Hutton, Pratt	
Morenz, Lepine, c.	c, Barry, Weiland, Chapman	
Wasnie, Gagnon, rw		
	lw, Galbraith, Gainor, Harris	
Burke, McCaffrey, ld.	rd, Shore, Owen	
S. Mantha, Ledue, rd.	ld, Hitchman, Owen	
Hainsworth, g.	g, Thompson	

Score—Canadiens 3, Boston 2. Goals—Wasnie, Morenz and McCaffrey for Canadiens; Clapper and Barry for Boston. Assists—G. Mantha and Gagnon for Canadiens; Weiland for Boston. Referees—Alex Romeril and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Piling up goals with reckless abandon, the New York Rangers won as they pleased from Philadelphia at the Arena, here Nov. 29, by the score of 6 to 3 in a national Hockey League match to gain two more points in the United States division standing.

Bill Cook starred with two goals while Keeling, spare wing, also contributed a pair. The former scored less than three minutes after the match opened, but Lowery of the Quakers tied it up midway in the period, only to have Bill Cook come through with his second goal in 14m. 6s. and Keeling also scored in 17m. 21s. Rangers scored twice more in the second period and once in the third, while the Quakers scored once in each. The summary:

RANGERS		PHILADELPHIA
F. Cook, Keeling, lw.	rw, Kilrea, Jarvis	
Boucher Waite, c.	c, White, Lowery	
W. Cook, Thompson, Carrigan, rw		
	lw, Howe, Darragh, Drury	
Johnson, Peters, ld.	rd, Milks, McKinnon	
Bourgeault, Regan, rd.	ld, Shields, Smith	
Roach, g.	g, Miller	

Score—Rangers 6, Philadelphia 3. Goals—F. Cook 2, Keeling 2, W. Cook, Boucher for Rangers; Lowery, Howe and Darragh for Philadelphia. Assists—Waite 2, F. Cook 2, Johnson, Boucher for Rangers; Kilrea, Jarvis and Lowery for Philadelphia. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

YANKEES RELEASE WUESTLING

NEW YORK—The New York American League Baseball Club has announced the outright release of George Wuestling, shortstop, to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League.

All-America First Hockey Team Wins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—With eight of its players from Philadelphia, two from Boston and one from New York, the all-America first women's field hockey team defeated the all-America second team at St. Martin's Field, Nov. 30, in their annual match 4 to 1. There would have been nine of the players from Philadelphia except for the fact that Anne Page, who had been selected for the first team, was unable to play and her place was taken by Barbara Black of Fairchester.

This game was a climax to the national intercity tournament. Selections for the first and second teams were made after the regular tournament with the Philadelphians getting nine of the positions and Boston the other two. Five of the players selected—Suzanne Cross, right wing; Betty Cadbury, left wing; Kitty McLean, right halfback; Anne Townsend, center halfback, and Barbara Strebeigh, left halfback, all of Philadelphia—received the awards for the second successive year. The other Philadelphians named were: Janet Kendig, left inside; Anne Page, left fullback; Anne Pugh, right fullback, and Leita McWilliams, goal. The two Boston players named were: Mary Appolinio, right inside, and Katherine Wiener, center forward.

The all-Philadelphia team again captured the championship of the United States by winning the intercity tournament. The team was not only undefeated, but it was not even scored upon during the tournament. In the final game it defeated Baltimore, 9 to 0. Boston, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia Second were the winners of the other games played Nov. 29, while Manhattan tied with North Shore of Chicago, 2 to 2. With Miss Katherine Wiener leading the attack, Boston showed high-grade hockey in winning from Fairchester, 3 to 0. The Philadelphia Second team defeated Wetomachek, 13 to 1, while Chicago defeated New Jersey in a close game, 3 to 2, and New York won from St. Louis by a similar score.

PIRATES TRADE WITH WICHITA

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have acquired Maurice (Jack) Mealey, a catcher, and Forrest Jensen, outfielder, from Wichita of the Western League. Howard Crosskios and Floyd Young, infielders, and Bernard Walter and Clay Mahaffey, pitchers, all recruits, were sent to Wichita in exchange for the pair.

B. U. LACROSSE TEAM ELECTS

John J. McCarthy '33 of Bridgeport, Conn., veteran end on the football team, has been elected captain of the Boston University lacrosse team for the coming season.

SURPRISE VICTORY BY MONTCLAIR A. C.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING—THIRD GROUP

	Rounds W	L	Matches W	L	P.C.
Montclair Athletic Club	2	1	15	6	.667
Elizabeth T. & C. Club	2	1	13	8	.667
Essex County C. C.	2	1	10	10*	.667
Short Hills Club	0	3	3	17*	.000

*One match to be played.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Montclair Athletic Club, playing on its home courts, scored a surprise victofy over the team of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, hitherto unbeaten, in the third round of the metropolitan class C squash tennis team championship, third or New Jersey group, played Nov. 30, by a score of 5 to 2.

This brought about a triple tie in the series, as the first half is concluded, with the winner and loser tied with Essex County Country Club, which scored over Short Hills Club in the other match of the day, 5 to 1. One match is to be played Dec. 1. The summary:

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 5, ELIZABETH TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB 2

W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, defeated W. J. Mackey Jr., Elizabeth, 16—16, 15—4, 15—7.
J. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, defeated Houston Landis, Elizabeth, 15—3, 15—11.
Robert Sleicher, Montclair, defeated S. W. Waterbury, Elizabeth, 15—2, 17—16.
Pitzer Miller, Elizabeth, defeated R. C. Wirtz, 7—15, 15—7, 15—12.
Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, defeated E. B. Marshall, Montclair, 15—7, 3—15, 18—16.
F. L. Glasby, Montclair, defeated W. Barton Muldaur, Elizabeth, 17—14, 15—11.
William Behr, Montclair, defeated J. B. Brewster, Elizabeth, 15—5, 15—8.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB 5, SHORT HILLS CLUB 1

C. E. Cameron Jr., Essex, defeated P. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, 15—11, 15—6.
Joseph C. Thoms, Essex, against E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, to be played.
Hunt T. Markwald, Short Hills, defeated Joseph H. Scheerer, Essex, 15—9, 15—13.
Paul Scheerer, Essex, defeated Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, 17—16, 15—10.
P. C. Vehslage, Essex, defeated Wallace Sutphen, Short Hills, 15—4, 15—8.
Irving Riker, Essex, defeated P. F. Carey, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—9.
T. B. Townley, Essex, defeated H. D. McKeever, Short Hills, 15—9, 9—15, 15—6.

Balmy Beach Goes Into Rugby Finals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—History repeated itself here on Nov. 29, when Balmy Beach, Ontario Rugby Football Union champions and Canadian title holders in 1927, defeated Hamilton Tigers, interprovincial champions for four years, by 8 to 5. In 1927 Balmy Beach defeated the Tigers, who were decided favorites, by 9 to 6, in the Canadian final, and on Nov. 29 the Tigers were overwhelming favorites to continue their undefeated record, which had continued since the middle of the 1929 season.

The game was played in a snowstorm and was a struggle along the lines. In the early part of the game the winners held the Tigers' plunging attack well in check and Box had a decided margin on Wright in kicking. There was no scoring in the first period, play ranging between the two 35-yard lines, but in the second a penalty for offside set the Tigers back to their own 25-yard line and Cummins broke through to block one of Wright's kicks. Reid secured and went over for a touchdown which Harris converted, giving the winners a 6-to-0 lead at half time.

Early in the third period, Box kicked for two singles, but then Balmy Beach was weakened by two personal penalties and with a 12-to-10 advantage in man power, the Tigers opened up a strong smashing offensive which carried the ball 60 yards, Leadley going over for a touchdown, but he failed to convert. The final period was a series of desperate efforts by the losers to secure a break, but the Beach line held fast and McKenzie and Box caught perfectly during a barrage of onside kicks.

The winners were held in their own goal area, but managed to prevent a score. The game was the fifteenth this fall for the Tigers, who played a seven-game tour of western Canada late in September and the grueling struggle took its reward. Balmy Beach play Regina here Dec. 6 for the Canadian title.

Box, McKenzie, Foster, Reeve, Reid, Snyder and Smith were the best for the winners, while Leadley, Small, Boadway, Sprague, Fear, Wilson, Timmis and Cox were prominent for the Tigers. The summary:

BALMY BEACH		HAMILTON
Snyder, fw.		fw, Small, Boadway
McKenzie, rhb.		lhb, Langway
Box, chb.		chb, F. Wright
Foster, Mays, lhb.		rhb, Cobb, Leadley
Kirkpatrick, Northam, qb.		qb, Sutton, Walker
Cummins, s.		s, J. Wright, Cox
Taylor, rl.		ll, Denman
Reid, Hendry, ll.		rl, Clark
Reeve, Norman, rs.		ls, Rohmer, Timmis
Trimble, lm.		rm, Sprague
Knowles, Stewart, ro.		lo, Fear, Wilson
Keith, Kirkland, lo.		ro, Simpson

Score—Balmy Beach 8, Hamilton 5. Touchdowns—Reid for Balmy Beach; Leadley for Hamilton. Convert to touchdown—Harris for Balmy Beach. Rouge—Box for Balmy Beach. Kick to the deadline—Box for Balmy Beach. Referee—J. McKelvey, Hamilton. Umpire—H. Degruchy, Toronto. Head linesman—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Time—Four 15m. periods.

WILL MAKE GOLF PICTURES

NEW YORK (AP)—Following the example of Bobby Jones, Johnny Farrell, professional at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and St. Augustine, Fla., will make a set of golfing motion pictures this winter. Farrell will illustrate each of his shots for the camera, starting with the woods and going through the various irons to the green, where a complete series will be devoted to putting. The pictures will be taken on the St. Augustine links, where Farrell is winter professional.

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Al Simmons Most Consistent Batter in American League

Philadelphia Outfielder Won Title After Trying Seven Years, by Beating Out Gehrig of the Yankees—New York Club Led in Team Batting

According to official 1930 American League batting averages just released, Connie Mack's hard and consistent hitting left fielder, Al Simmons, was the most efficient batter with a mark of .381, compiled while playing in 138 games with the world champions, the Philadelphia Athletics. Simmons did not win easily, however, as he was pressed throughout the entire season by Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees, who placed second with an average of .379. At first it was thought that Gehrig was the winner, but official figures show differently.

Among the regulars, Babe Ruth, also of the Yankees, and Carl Reynolds of the Chicago White Sox, were tied for third position with a combined average of .359. Ruth played in 145 games, however, to 138 for Reynolds. Next in line were Cochrane of the Athletics and Hodapp of the Cleveland Indians.

After Seven Years

Simmons stepped to the front of the American League batters after seven years of hard hitting in the circuit with the Athletics. During these seven years he placed second and third, and in 1930 he was rewarded for his fine ability. He not only led in batting, but was first in runs scored with 152, third in hits with 211, second in total bases with 392, and fifth in home runs with 36.

Other leaders were as follows: Most times at bat, Hodapp, Cleveland, 635; most hits, Hodapp, Cleveland, 225; most total bases, Gehrig, New York, 419; most doubles, Hodapp, Cleveland, 51; most triples, Combs, New York, 22; most home runs, Ruth, New York, 49; most sacrifice hits, Haas, Philadelphia, 33; and most stolen bases, McManus, Detroit, 23.

Despite the fact that the quality of pitching is said to have increased during the past year, league batting as a whole also increased four points over 1929. Perhaps this can be explained by the fact that new, young players are taking the place of the old-timers and the change has affected every club in the league. Of the first 30 batters, only four have been in the league 10 or more years, while nearly all the remaining 26 have seen no more than four years of service.

Every club in the league had at least one young player who did well in batting during the season. Washington had Joe Cronin and Buddy Myer in the game practically every day and both exhibited fine batting records. On the champion Philadelphia club, the names of Simmons, Cochrane and Foxx stand out among the others and all three are young. Cleveland has five hard hitters in Hodapp, Morgan, Averill, Porter and Burnett. Alexander and Stone were the best for Detroit. Dickey, Chapman and Reese did outstanding work for New York. Kress was the hardest batter among the regulars of the St. Louis club, while Reynolds, Jolley and Cissell were Chicago's best. Webb, Sweeney and Oliver hit well for Boston.

Individual Feats

There were several interesting individual batting feats. Earl Averill of Cleveland hit four home runs in a double-header, three in the first game and one in the second. In the first contest he tied the league record by driving in eight runs. On July 29, Morgan, also of the Cleveland club, made five hits in as many times at bat and drove in five runs. Morgan also hit 26 home runs, this being the first time in history that a Cleveland player hit more than 20 homers in one season.

Gehrig, Ruth and Reynolds also hit three homers in a single game. Reynolds made his in succession and tied the league record by driving in eight runs. Gehrig performed this latter feat twice, thus the record for driving runs home was tied four times during the year. In 15 consecutive games, Gehrig counted one or more runs in each game for a total of 24. Stone of Detroit hit safely in 34 consecutive games from July 5 to Aug. 9.

The New York Yankees led in team batting with an average of .309, 15 points better than their 1929 record. Cleveland placed second five points behind the Yankees, a jump of 10 points in a year. Washington showed a remarkable gain of 26 points and placed two points behind the Indians. New York established new records for runs scored, for total bases and for long hits. Those who batted for .300 or better follow:

CLUB BATTING

	G	AB	R	OR	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	LB	Pct.
New York	154	5448	1062	898	1683	2657	298	110	152	101	91	60	1161	.309
Cleveland	154	5439	890	915	1654	2346	358	59	72	175	51	47	1152	.304
Washington	154	5370	892	689	1620	2287	300	98	57	171	101	67	1176	.302
Philadelphia	154	5345	951	751	1573	2415	319	74	125	182	48	33	1167	.294
Detroit	154	5297	783	833	1504	2228	298	90	82	144	98	70	1095	.284
Chicago	154	5419	729	884	1496	2121	255	89	64	155	74	40	1133	.276
St. Louis	154	5278	751	886	1415	2063	289	67	75	151	93	71	1148	.268
Boston	154	5286	612	814	1393	1927	257	68	47	144	42	35	1049	.264

INDIVIDUAL BATTING
Ten or More Games

Name and Club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	Pct.
McKain, Harold, Chicago	R	33	31	9	13	22	1	4	0	2	0	0	.419
Simmons, Aloysius H., Philadelphia	R	138	554	152	211	392	41	16	36	17	9	2	.381
Gehrig, Henry L., New York	L	154	581	143	220	419	42	17	41	18	12	14	.379
Hughes, Thomas F., Detroit	L	17	59	8	22	30	2	3	0	0	0	1	.373
Jorgens, Arndt, New York	R	16	30	7	11	14	3	0	0	3	0	0	.367
Ruffing, Chas. H., Bos. 8-N. Y. 52	R	58	110	17	40	64	8	2	4	0	0	0	.364
Ruth, Geo. H., New York	L	145	518	150	186	379	28	9	49	21	10	10	.359
Reynolds, Carl, Chicago	R	138	563	103	202	329	25	18	22	12	16	4	.359
Cochrane, Gordon S., Phila.	L	130	487	110	174	266	42	5	10	18	5	0	.357
Hodapp, Urban J., Cleveland	R	154	635	111	225	319	51	8	9	19	6	5	.354
Wyatt, Whitlow J., Detroit	R	22	34	3	12	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	.353
Morgan, Ed., Cleveland	R	150	584	122	204	351	47	11	26	19	8	4	.350
Manush, H. E., St. L. 49-Wash. 88	L	137	554	100	194	294	49	12	9	17	7	4	.350
Porter, Richard T., Cleveland	L	119	480	100	168	239	43	8	4	14	3	3	.350
Rice, Edgar C., Washington	L	147	593	121	207	271	35	13	1	17	13	8	.349
Cronin, Joseph, Washington	R	154	587	127	203	302	41	9	14	22	17	10	.346
Reese, James, New York	R	77	188	44	65	92	14	2	3	4	1	1	.346
Bean, Belve B., Cleveland	R	23	26	7	9	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	.346
Combs, Earl B., New York	L	137	532	129	183	278	30	22	7	11	16	10	.344
Kimsey, Chad. E., St. Louis	L	60	70	14	24	36	4	1	2	0	1	0	.343
Averill, Earl, Cleveland	L	139	534	102	181	287	33	8	19	13	10	7	.339
Dickey, William, New York	L	109	366	55	124	178	25	7	5	9	7	1	.339
Foxx, James E. Philadelphia	R	153	562	127	188	358	33	13	37	18	7	7	.335
Smith, Geo. S., Boston	R	20	24	3	8	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	.333
Gehringer, Chas., Detroit	L	154	610	143	201	326	47	15	16	13	19	15	.330
Marberry, Fred, Washington	R	33	73	9	24	28	4	0	0	4	0	0	.329
West, Samuel, Washington	L	120	411	75	135	195	22	10	6	9	5	5	.328
Alexander, Dale, Detroit	R	154	602	86	196	305	33	8	20	14	6	5	.326
Judge, Joseph I., Washington	L	126	442	83	144	225	29	11	10	10	13	6	.326
Falk, Bib A., Cleveland	L	82	191	34	62	88	12	1	4	4	2	0	.325
Webb, Earl W., Boston	L	127	449	62	145	235	30	6	16	12	2	1	.323
Hungling, Bernard H., St. Louis	R	10	31	4	10	12	2	0	0	0	0	1	.322
McManus, Martin J., Detroit	R	132	484	74	155	230	40	4	9	16	23	8	.320
Chapman, Wm. B., New York	R	138	513	74	162	243	31	10	10	6	14	6	.316
Morris, Edward, Boston	R	18	19	2	6	10	4	0	0	1	0	0	.316
Kress, Ralph, St. Louis	R	154	614	94	192	299	43	8	16	13	3	12	.313
Jolley, J. Smead, Chicago	L	152	616	76	193	303	38	12	16	4	3	1	.313
Stone, Jonathan T., Detroit	L	126	422	60	132	192	29	11	3	7	6	9	.313
Tate, Bennett, Wash. 14-Chi. 72	L	86	250	27	78	93	11	2	0	5	2	1	.312
Burnett, John H., Cleveland	L	54	170	28	53	66	13	0	0	6	2	0	.312
Lyons, Theo. A., Chicago	R-L	87	122	20	38	53	6	3	1	6	0	0	.311
Sweeney, Wm. J., Boston	R	88	243	31	75	100	13	0	4	3	5	3	.309
Goslin, L. A., Wash. 47-St. L. 101	L	148	584	115	180	351	36	12	37	14	17	11	.308
Uhle, Geo. E., Detroit	R	59	117	15	36	50	4	2	2	4	0	0	.308
Miller, Edmund J., Philadelphia	R	154	585	89	177	256	38	7	9	19	13	13	.303
Lazzeri, Anthony M., New York	R	143	571	109	173	264	34	15	9	16	4	4	.303
Myer, Chas. S., Washington	L	138	541	97	164	204	18	8	2	16	14	11	.303
Moore, J. W. Jr., Chi. 16-Phila. 15	R	31	89	14	27	38	5	0	2	1	1	1	.303
Miller, J. Walter, Cleveland	L	24	33	5	10	12	0	1	0	5	0	0	.303
Watwood, John C., Chicago	L	133	427	75	129	168	25	4	2	14	5	7	.302
Shires, C. Arthur, Chi. 37-Wash. 38	L	75	212	25	64	82	10	1	2	9	3	3	.302
Dykes, James J., Philadelphia	R	125	435	69	131	185	28	4	8	16	3	3	.301
Jamieson, Charles W., Cleveland	L	103	366	64	110	137	22	1	1	12	5	2	.301
Rice, Harry F., Det. 37-N. Y. 100	L	137	474	78	142	202	23	5	9	14	3	6	.300

TWO LEADERS IN TRIUMPHS

Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday Continue Race in First Division

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Ag.	Pts.
Arsenal	12	4	1	52	26	28
Sheffield Wednesd'y	10	5	2	43	23	25
Portsmouth Town	9	5	3	41	25	23
Derby County	8	6	3	40	29	22
West Ham United	8	5	4	41	32	21
Aston Villa	8	4	4	44	33	20
Huddersfield Town	6	7	4	39	32	19
Liverpool	8	2	6	39	35	18
Leicester City	8	2	7	39	42	18
Sheffield United	5	7	5	30	31	17
Chelsea	7	3	7	27	28	17
Manchester City	6	4	7	28	31	16
Middlesbrough	6	4	7	33	38	16
Blackburn Rovers	6	3	8	37	36	15
Birmingham	4	7	6	28	28	15
Sunderland	4	6	7	33	41	14
Grimsby Town	6	1	10	30	29	13
Newcastle United	5	3	9	34	44	13
Bolton Wanderers	5	3	8	22	32	13
Blackpool	4	5	8	30	49	13
Leeds United	4	2	11	33	41	10
Manchester United	1	2	14	22	58	4

SECOND DIVISION

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Ag.	Pts.
Everton	12	3	2	49	21	27
West Bromwich A.	10	3	4	37	21	23
Preston North End	10	3	4	44	28	23
Burnley	9	5	3	42	33	23
Tottenham H.	10	2	5	47	22	22
Wolverhampton W.	11	0	6	43	26	22
Port Vale Athletic	9	2	6	36	29	20
Bradford	8	3	6	46	34	19
Bury	9	1	7	40	32	19
Southampton	7	5	5	24	21	19
Stoke City	8	3	6	28	29	19
Oldham Athletic	8	2	7	27	28	18
Swansea Town	5	5	7	24	32	15
Bristol City	6	2	9	23	38	14
Notts Forest	4	5	8	35	42	13
Charlton Athletic	5	3	9	25	39	13
Millwall Athletic	6	0	11	32	41	12
Barnsley	4	4	7	15	29	12
Bradford City	5	2	10	21	36	12
Cardiff City	4	3	11	25	37	11
Plymouth Argyle	3	3	11	21	36	9
Reading	4	1	12	20	48	9

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Ag.	Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	11	3	2	42	15	25
Celtic	10	4	1	47	19	24
Partick Thistle	11	1	4	42	20	23
Motherwell	9	5	2	42	25	23
Heart of Midlith'n	10	2	5	41	27	22
Cowdenbeath	10	2	5	30	21	22
Hamilton Academ.	9	3	6	29	19	21
Dundee	10	1	5	35	26	21
Airdrieonians	8	2	7	27	35	18
Aberdeen	8	1	9	34	30	17
Greenock Morton	8	1	7	34	39	17
Kilmarnock	7	1	9	28	29	15
St. Mirren	6	3	7	23	24	15
Falkirk	6	2	9	35	43	14
Clyde	5	3	9	28	35	13
Queen's Park	4	3	9	26	35	11
Leith	3	5	9	20	36	11
Hibernians	4	2	11	23	43	10
Ayr United	1	4	11	21	47	6
East Fife	1	2	14	22	61	4

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first round proper of the Football Association Challenge Cup competition which explains the complete absence of all third-division matches Nov. 29 did nothing to switch the spotlight in soccer away from the Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday, two great teams which are waging a spectacular battle for supremacy in the first division of the English Association Football League. Both these sides were overwhelmingly victorious again, Sheffield over Blackpool and Arsenal over Chelsea and between them they scored 12 goals against 2.

Arsenal's game with a rival London club at Stamford Bridge Grounds aroused red-hot enthusiasm and keen speculation which are usually reserved for the important cup ties. For days previously newspapers critics had filled columns with analysis and comparison of opponents' merits and when the time came for the kickoff nearly 80,000 spectators had made their way to the grounds. Indeed scenes of congestion accompanying the dispersal of the crowd from the Walham Green underground railway station at the close were worse than anything seen in connection with any cup final since that unforgettable day when 200,000 exuberant fans "stormed" the then newly built Wembley Stadium.

In their anticipatory discussions of the game the writers said that Chelsea might reasonably expect to win if it could keep under subjection James Lambert, Arsenal's famous center forward who has scored more goals than any other player this season. Well Chelsea succeeded in shadowing Lambert so thoroughly that he could find the net only once, but this very concentration of vigilance presented his renowned team mate, D. B. N. Jack, with the opportunity to score three brilliant goals. The fact is that to prevent Arsenal scoring these days, you have not only got to restrain Lambert, but all the rest of Arsenal's expensive forward line.

Chelsea's defensive tactics were so successful that the home team led by a goal scored from a penalty kick to 0 at half time; but after the change of ends, class told its tale. Arsenal has certainly played astonishingly good football in recent weeks. It is the only side which can boast a total of more than 50 goals and in November it scored 17 against 7, dropping only one point in the month.

Sheffield Wednesday, which will equal Huddersfield Town's proud record if it wins the league championship the third season in succession, also had brilliant month. The champions scored 23 times in that period, and twice netted 7 goals in a single match. Mark Hooper, star center forward, was responsible for three against Blackpool, a team promoted from the second division with Chelsea at the end of last season. Blackpool has been having a lean time recently.

Portsmouth, whose spendid football has constituted a real menace to Arsenal and Wednesday, was to have played Aston Villa, but the fixture was postponed owing to the Villa ground being unfit for play. After nine matches without a defeat Everton, leader of the second division, was surprisingly defeated by Bradford; but it has secured such a comfortable lead in the standing that supporters are not feeling particularly worried.

In the Scottish League the Glasgow Rangers are recovering well from a bad patch struck earlier in the season and are back again at the top position in the first division which they have so often held at the end of previous campaigns. Close on their heels are Glasgow Celtic, who have shared with them most of the honors in Scottish soccer of the past. Celtic, it should be noted, have played fewer games than the team immediately above and below them.

In 34 cup ties in the first round of the nation-wide competition that will end with the final at the Wembley Stadium April 25, there were only five drawn games, and in two of these the famous amateur sides of Wimbledon and Dulwich held their third division of the professional opponents with surprising tenacity. The famous "Cup fighters" in Swindon Town passed out at Norwich, but Notts County, leader in the southern section of the third division, preserved its proud record of being undefeated this season by defeating Chesterfield of the northern section of the third division. At this stage of the tournament the league clubs from the third division enter into the cup tournament after exemption from the preliminary rounds, and this means, as a rule, that all other sides, amateur and professional, are gradually snuffed out before round three starts in January, when the real "big guns" of the game, including that unique amateur club, Corinthians, join the fray and the third-division sides in turn are thrust on one side. One of the charms of this magnetic competition is that hundreds enter, and those not exempted from any rounds commence cup ties at the very dawn of the season. It is only with the arrival on the field of the league sides, however, that everybody sits up and takes notice.

COLLEGIATE GRADS ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Collegiate Grads of this city defeated Montreal A. A. A. in a Junior Canadian Rugby Union championship playdown here Nov. 29 by 17 to 3. The losers, winners of the Quebec title, defeated University of Toronto a week ago and were scheduled to meet the Ontario champions. The Grads and Argonauts of Toronto are in the final for the Ontario title and the two clubs decided that Hamilton play Montreal Nov. 29 and that Grads and Argonauts meet for the Ontario championship Dec. 3. As Hamilton eliminated Montreal, the two Ontario teams will play for the Ontario championship and also the right to meet Winnipeg in Toronto Dec. 6 for the Canadian title. On Nov. 29 Montreal was held scoreless until the final period.

CHICAGO CAPTURES FOURTH STRAIGHT

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	4	0	2	12	6	8
Duluth	2	0	1	3	2	4
Tulsa	2	0	1	7	8	4
Kansas City	1	0	1	5	5	2
Minneapolis	1	0	3	5	9	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	2	5	0

RESULTS NOV. 29

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Tulsa 2, Minneapolis 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Their fourth straight victory was scored by the Chicago Shamrocks in the American Hockey League here Nov. 30 when they outscored the St. Louis Flyers, 3 to 1. The Shamrocks finished their scoring after the first 10 minutes of the second period and thereafter just did a lot of skating, which gave the Flyers a chance to score.

McFayden, right wing, scored first for Chicago when only 29 seconds of the opening period remained. He was assisted by MacKenzie. In the second period Mulligan, right defense, scored unassisted in 5m. 51s., followed by Taylor, left defense, in 10m. 16s. The summary:

CHICAGO — ST. LOUIS
Brydson, Burns, O'Neill, lw..rw, Cousins, Hill
Clayton, Fuller, c.......c, Breen, Hogg, Stark
McFayden, MacKenzie, Wiseman, rw
lw, Acaster, McKinnon
Taylor, Headley, ld ..rd, Jamieson, Borleau
Mulligan, Burland, rd.......ld, Moran, Goyer
Timmins, Karakas, g ....g, Kearney

Score—Chicago 3, St. Louis 1. Goals—McFayden, Mulligan and Taylor for Chicago; Acaster for St. Louis. Assists—MacKenzie for Chicago. Referee—Creighton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tulsa defeated Minneapolis, 2 to 1, in an American Hockey League game here Nov. 29. Minneapolis held a 1-to-0 lead at the start of the third period but Tulsa's versatile center, Keats, scored twice to give his team a victory.

He scored first after 11m. 49s on a beautiful pass from Metcalfe and with two minutes of play remaining continued his winning stride and sent the puck into the net on a hard angle shot after receiving a pass from Moffatt. Minneapolis scored after 5m. 7s. of play in the first period when Lessard passed from behind the Tulsa net to DePaul, who was uncovered. The summary:

TULSA — MINNEAPOLIS
Marker, LaFrance, lw....rw, Gordon, DePaul
Keats, Wakeford, c ....c, Johnson, Riley
Moffatt, Metcalfe, rw..lw, Redding, Lessard
Williams, Hansen, ld ....rd, Coutu
Trapp, rd ....ld, Munro, Rennie
McCusker, g ....g, Stark

Score—Tulsa 2, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Keats 2 for Tulsa, DePaul for Minneapolis. Assists—Metcalfe, Moffatt for Tulsa; Lessard for Minneapolis. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CAMBRIDGE WINS RELAY MEET

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. (AP)—Cambridge University defeated Oxford in their annual relay race meet Nov. 29, winning 5 events to Oxford's 2. Two American students at Oxford, E. W. Goodwillie, formerly of Cornell, and F. L. Hovde, formerly of Minnesota, ran for the Dark Blue in the 400-yard relay (four legs of 100 yards each) but were not able to bring in a victory. Cambridge won the event by four feet, running the distance in 39 seconds.

Springfield Now Leading Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	5	0	0	22	7	10
Providence	3	1	2	20	13	7
New Haven	3	1	4	9	22	7
Boston	2	0	3	12	12	4
Philadelphia	1	0	5	8	21	2

RESULTS NOV. 29

New Haven 2, Boston 1.
Springfield 5, Providence 4.

RESULTS NOV. 30

Springfield 6, New Haven 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Springfield Indians defeated New Haven Eagles by the score of 6 to 0 before 2000 people here, Nov. 30. The playing of both teams was the fastest exhibited here this season, and after three minutes of playing Beattie of Springfield during a fast play in front of the next received a rebound and scored on it.

The fine team work of the Indians was outstanding with Beattie, Siebert and Jerwa starring. For New Haven Ayres and Chouinard played well. During the major portion of the game New Haven revamped its line-up sending Radley to right wing and Convey back to defense.

SPRINGFIELD — NEW HAVEN
Dillon, Saunders, rw
lw, Chouinard, Convey, Radley
Beattie, Maracle, Grant, c
c, Burmister, Keating, Convey
Heximer, Benson, lw
rw, Boucher, Kuhn, Jeremiah, Ayres
Siebert, Callighen,rd.ld,Speyer, Ayres, Radley
Jerwa, Callighen.ld..rd,Himes, Ayres, Convey
Moore, g ....g, Forbes

Score—Springfield 6, New Haven 0. Goals—Beattie 2, Callighen, Dillon, Saunders, Jerwa for Springfield. Assists—Beattie 2, Benson, Heximer for Springfield. Referees—F. A. Synnott and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Springfield's Indians moved into first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League race by defeating the Providence Reds, 5 to 4, at the West Side Arena here Nov. 29. A crowd of more than 5000 saw Coach Frank Carroll's team capture its fourth-straight victory of the 1930 campaign. The home club has yet to lose a game.

Providence got away to a two-goal lead in the first period, but Springfield rallied at the start of the second and caged three goals in quick time. The Reds tied the score late in the period, and in the final session the Indians won by scoring twice against once for Providence.

SPRINGFIELD — PROVIDENCE
Heximer, Benson, lw..rw, Cormier, A. Giroux
Beattie, Maracle, c.......c, Gaudreault, Cook
Dillon, Heller, Saunders, rw
lw, Hart, G. Giroux, Harrington
Callighen, Jerwa, ld.......rd, Desmarais, Vail
Siebert, Callighen, rd.....ld, Carson, Lesieur
Moore, g ....g, Murray

Score—Springfield 5, Providence 4. Goals—Maracle, Benson, Dillon, Heximer, Jerwa for Springfield; Gaudreault, Vail, Lesieur and Harrington, for Providence. Assists—Heller, Heximer, Beattie, Benson, for Springfield; Cormier, A. Giroux, Harrington, for Providence. Officials—M. E. Davin and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Tigers presented a new line-up against New Haven, Nov. 29 at the Boston Garden in an attempt to score a victory, but lost their third-straight Canadian-American Hockey League game by a score of 2 to 1.

New Haven got away to a one-goal lead in the first period when Chouinard scored after 13 minutes, assisted by Billy Boucher. Boston tied in the opening five minutes of the second session when Taylor beat Forbes, but less than 10 minutes later the Eagles scored the winning goal on a Kuhn-to-Chouinard play. Sixteen penalties were handed out.

NEW HAVEN — BOSTON
Chouinard, Convey, lw.......rw, Bond, Taylor
Burmister, Keating, c
c, Burks, Runge, Connacher
Boucher, Kuhn, rw..........lw, Loucks, Lyons
Speyer, Ayres, ld...................rd, McNeil
Himes, Radley, rd..................ld, Mackey
Forbes, g ....g, Winkler

Score—New Haven 2, Boston 1. Goals—Chouinard 2 for New Haven; Taylor for Boston. Assists—Boucher, Kuhn for New Haven; Lyons for Boston. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	7	0	1	18	4	14
Windsor	3	2	1	19	14	8
London	3	2	3	14	11	8
Cleveland	2	2	2	12	11	6
Detroit	2	1	2	9	9	5
Pittsburgh	1	1	4	8	20	3
Syracuse	1	0	6	11	22	2

RESULTS NOV. 29

Buffalo 2, Cleveland 1.
Pittsburgh 1, Detroit 0.

RESULT NOV. 30

Cleveland 5, Syracuse 3.

BUFFALO KEEPS WINNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—Three games were played in the International Hockey League over the week-end, two Nov. 29 and one Nov. 30. Buffalo Bisons moved still further ahead as leaders by defeating Cleveland Indians, 2 to 1, at Fort Erie. It was Buffalo's seventh win in eight starts. At Pittsburgh a strengthened Pittsburgh team defeated Detroit Olympics, 1 to 0. It was the first win of the season for Pittsburgh. On November 30, Cleveland Indians defeated Syracuse at Syracuse, 5 to 3.

INDIANS PURCHASE TWO

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Purchase of Howard Craighead, right-handed pitcher, from the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast League was announced Nov. 29 by the Cleveland American League team. The Cleveland club paid $25,000 and one player valued at $10,000 for him. The Indians also announced the purchase of Oral Hildebrand, pitcher, from the Indianapolis Club of the American Association.

MINOR SPORTS OUT AT PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—Failure of this year's football receipts to reach the expected amount has forced Purdue University to abandon all minor sports for this year and probably next, Athletic Director N. A. Kellogg said Nov. 29. An unofficial check showed a decrease of about $97,000 in the amount derived from football.

Sports to be abandoned include baseball, track, cross-country, swimming, water polo, gymnastics, wrestling, tennis, golf and fencing. Available funds, the athletic director said, will be used in development of intramural competition in these sports. Basketball will not be affected, Kellogg said.

Maintenance of minor sports depends almost entirely upon football receipts, Kellogg said, since all of them have been a loss.

It had been believed at first, the director said, that even the reduced football dividends might support the athletic budget, but investigation revealed that if monor sports were continued it would mean an addition to the $40,000 deficit in the department.

General business depression was blamed by Kellogg for the situation.

ROYAL MILITARY WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont.—Royal Military College, intercollegiate intermediate champions and conquerors of Montreal C. N. R. in the Canadian semifinals, captured the Canadian intermediate Rugby championship here Nov. 29 by defeating Oshawa, Ontario Rugby Football Union titleholders, by 23 to 1. The losers scored their only point in the first period, while the cadets scored five in the first, four in the second and 14 in the fourth.

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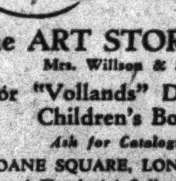
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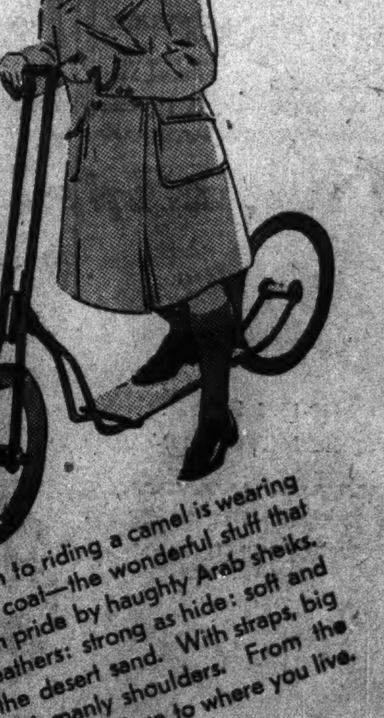
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State Control Establishes Confidence Between Public and Utilities in California

(Continued from Page 1)

its work. Two years ago it suggested to power companies of the State that their extension charges to agricultural users were working a hardship on farmers. It recommended a new schedule of rates it believed more equitable.

The result was a saving of $750,000 a year to the agriculturists. The Southern California Edison Company, the San Joaquin Light & Power Company, agreed to the new schedule voluntarily while the Pacific Gas & Electric Company put into effect a modified schedule of the commission's plan.

The commission purposely avoids any semblance of crusading against the public utilities in its representation of the public. Moderate proposals, continued investigation of rate structures and vigilant observation of public utility extensions and rate structures have established a feeling of confidence between both public and utilities through the commission's efforts.

Commission Benefits Public

For the last four years the commission claims that it has returned to the public $10 for every dollar it has expended. Over this period there were rate reductions of approximately $25,000,000, while the cost of maintaining the commission was $2,130,000.

The commission points out that, in addition to such savings, substantial benefits were enjoyed by consumers of public utilities through improved service effected by various of the commission's fixing standards of service.

This policy has also worked to the benefit of the companies, the financial condition and earnings of which have been well maintained during a period of depression. Their securities have been held at firm levels and they have shown their ability to finance themselves.

The bulk of the reductions in the last year came as the result of investigations into rates charged by gas and electric companies. These decreases alone aggregated more than $10,000,000. Many of the gas rates are still in a somewhat uncertain state, the commission having instituted experimental schedules on natural gas, since the heat content of natural gas is higher than that of the manufactured kind formerly used.

Rates Are Equalized

The principal increase allowed by the commission was to the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. This fell largely on telephone subscribers in the northern part of the state. A corresponding decrease in rates was ordered for telephone subscribers in southern California to equalize rates throughout the State. The decrease ordered through the Southern California Telephone Company totaled $2,300,000 while the increase granted the Pacific company totaled $2,101,000.

A voluntary decrease in power rates amounting to $1,400,000 was made by the Southern California Edison Company.

In only one instance was the commission forced to rescind a rate reduction that it had ordered. That was in the case of the Southern Sierras Power Company which had been ordered to cut $300,000 from its schedule. In this case allowance for depreciation was first calculated on the basis of the original cost of the company's property, but after the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Baltimore Electric Railway case, it was necessary to allow depreciation based on the present fair value of the property.

The commission sitting virtually as a court, acts upon evidence presented to it under oath during a hearing, and differs from a trial court only in two particulars — the commission is equipped with an expert staff which makes impartial investigations and testifies to the facts found exactly as do other witnesses, and in the further particular that the rules governing the admissibility of evidence need not be so strictly followed. But matters outside the record are not considered by the commission in making decisions.

Maryland Board Gains Greater Power After 20 Years of Varying Success

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md. — Maryland's Public Service Commission, in the 20 years of its existence, has had varying success in regulating the public utilities in the face of powerful corporate opposition and of some court decisions which have limited its powers or upset its rulings.

Meanwhile there has been steady progress toward a stronger position. Recent legislation has helped, and more bills will be pressed at the next General Assembly.

In one special field, an outgrowth of the wild speculation which preceded the first deflation of the stock market, the commission has been particularly successful. Several years ago there began a scramble of holding companies for small, isolated and often obsolete utility properties. The commission discovered that the holding companies often paid prices far in excess of the actual value of such properties. These inflated values were then reflected in excessive rates charged for services or in the sale of securities based on the stocks of the acquired properties.

In either case, it was believed that the public paid heavily for water thus poured into the rate base. In still other instances, there was juggling of figures in the course of the buying transaction.

Since any holding company desiring to acquire directly property or stock of a Maryland company must apply to the commission for a permit, the State was enabled to take a corrective hand in the matter. When such application is made, the commission now has its own auditors examine the books of the interested companies and sends its own engineers to evaluate the property concerned. They figure its value at cost of reproduction less depreciation.

Figures thus obtained are made the basis for the commission's ruling, and they are often greatly at variance with those submitted by the holding company. In one case, the holding company asked permission to issue securities against a property which they valued at $1,927,608. The commission's auditors and engineers reported that the property and stock in question was not worth more than $1,355,000.

The object of the commission, broadly stated, is to discover in all cases the actual value behind the securities it authorizes. Only in this way, it holds, is it possible to prevent stock watering. Once stock is watered and securities issued against it, the public has little or no means of protection against the inflation.

Since the inauguration of this policy, it is estimated that it has prevented inflation of stock to the extent of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Besides a staff of engineers, accountants and others, the Maryland Public Service Commission has an official not always found in other states—a people's council, a lawyer who acts for the people in every case to come before the commission.

The last General Assembly passed a bill which helped the commission greatly. This gives them authority to require that the company applying for a public utility permit prove that the transaction is consistent with the public interest. Until the passage of this bill, the burden of proof—that the transaction was against the public good—was upon the commission.

Alabama Utilities Board Engaged in Equalizing Rates Throughout State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama's Public Service Commission now is in the midst of a program aimed at equalization of electric and gas rates throughout the State, according to C. L. Rittenhouse, assistant engineer of the commission, but a number of problems remain to be settled before rate equality will prevail throughout the State.

"The commission desires, for example, to enable a cotton gin in north Alabama to enjoy the same rate as a gin in south Alabama, or a private consumer in west Alabama and one in northeast Alabama to be on the same cost basis," said Mr. Rittenhouse.

"The principal difference in rates is in domestic charges. We have made slightly higher rates in small towns and rural districts than in cities because of the installation cost to the utility companies serving the less populated areas."

The rural rate, however, is general throughout the State. With between 15 and 20 consumers per line mile, an installation cost of $1.50 per month is added to the consumers' bills. With fewer consumers per mile this charge ranges up to $3.50 a month.

Rural consumers pay for electricity used on the basis of 5 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 50 kilowatt hours; 3 cents for the next 950 kilowatt hours, and 2 cents per kilowatt for all over 1000 kilowatt hours.

The domestic electric rate in cities is virtually the same as the cost of electricity in rural communities, except for the line charge.

In attempting to equalize rates, the commission has to take into consideration the fact that in certain communities, electric companies were established long before the Alabama Power Company, the State's largest electric producer, entered the field. Where the rates in these communities have been in effect so long, it has been found difficult to adjust them to the rates in the newer fields, where a larger investment with smaller demand has made higher charges necessary.

On the other hand, the commission has attempted to prevent any section of the State from enjoying a rate advantage over the other, believing it would be unfair to the Birmingham district, for instance, to have to pay a much higher rate than industries which elected to establish in Florence, only a few miles from the State's largest electric plant, where the cost of production would naturally be much less than in Birmingham.

Since Alabama has almost unlimited hydroelectric energy, the progress of electrification of the entire State, begun by the entrance of the Alabama Power Company into the State in 1912, has been great. Electrification of farms, mills, plants and homes in the city and in the rural sections has gone forward steadily.

School at St. Louis Receives $850,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — An unsolicited gift of $850,000 from Joseph B. Givens, retired St. Louis contractor, to erect and maintain a building for the School of Architecture of Washington University and to establish a scholarship fund for deserving students, has been announced by Charles Nagel, president of the board of directors of the university.

The late Joseph W. Givens, father of the donor, was for many years the architect and contractor for Washington University, and the new School of Architecture building is to be a memorial to him and his wife. It will be known as the Joseph W. and Kate Abbey Givens Memorial.

The Givens gift makes available also an anonymous gift of $250,000 announced by Washington University officials last May, contingent on the raising of $250,000 for the erection of the School of Architecture Building and $100,000 for its maintenance. The anonymous $250,000 will be used for the needs of the School of Architecture other than construction purposes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Kate S. Kennedy, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Miss Anna C. Steines, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Jennie Thurston, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Julia R. Carver, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Leah Nuttal, Passaic, N. J.
Miss Cornelia S. Millichamp, Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. Delia A. Nicholson, Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. Ethel M. Doepken, Wheeling, W. Va.
Miss Miriam Doepken, Wheeling, W. Va.
Frank L. Waller, Chicago, Ill.
Francis Pardon Jr., Hempstead, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie T. Shepard, Philadelphia, Pa.
William N. K. Shepard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Frank Williams, Stewart Manor, L. I., N. Y.
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Evelyn Treadwell Gammie, Danburr, Conn.
Russell Greene, Brookfield, Conn.
George Gammie, Danbury, Conn.
Russell Bacon Jr., New York City.
Howard Bacon, Providence, R. I.
Russell Bacon, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Samuel E. Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
Elizabeth M. Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
John Samuel Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
Ruth Comfort Mitchell Young, Los Gatos, Calif.
Mrs. Kathryn B. McDougall, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Jessie Harp, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Nina Brown, Kenosha, Wis.
Mrs. Margaret M. Fales, Philadelphia, Pa.
M. M. Mosson, El Paso, Tex.

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J. Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Marion B. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
Margaret A. Salmen, St. Albans, N. Y.
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MANAGER PLAN ADOPTED BY 19 CITIES IN 1930

United States and Canada Now Have 425, and Ireland Has Three

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Nineteen cities have adopted the city-manager plan of government so far in 1930, and several others are expected to do so before the close of the year, it is reported at the office of the International City Managers' Association here. This makes a total of 425 cities in the United States and Canada and three in Ireland having the city-manager plan, it is stated.

Dallas, Tex., Oakland, Calif., and Dublin, Ireland, are cited as the three largest cities to adopt the plan this year. Dallas, with a population of 260,397, will begin on May 1, 1931, with the new form of government. In Oakland, a city of 284,213, the plan is effective on May 31, 1931. Other smaller cities include Arkansas City, Kan.; Bedford, O.; Ventura, Calif., and Newport, Covington and Lexington, Ky. The plan becomes effective in these cities not later than January, 1932, it was reported.

In Philadelphia, a city charter committee is now drafting a bill to be introduced in the state Legislature which meets early in 1931. Passage of the bill would enable Philadelphia to join the ranks of city-manager governed municipalities.

A pamphlet on "The Qualifications and Selections of a City Manager" has recently been published by the International City Managers' Association. It was prepared by two university professors, including A. R. Hatton, Northwestern University, author of the Cleveland plan, two business men, two mayors, and two city managers. The pamphlet stresses the importance of selecting the proper man, outlines essential qualifications and offers suggestions as to the procedure in the actual selection of a manager.

A total of 10 counties in the United States, all in North Carolina and Virginia, have adopted the county-manager plan, according to the association's figures. Arlington County, Va., with a population of 26,000, adopted the plan by a two-to-one vote in the November election. It provides for a county board of five elected at large who will appoint the county manager.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL HEAD ELECTED

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—John T. McFarland, of Calgary, was appointed general manager of the Canadian wheat pool's central selling agency on Nov. 28 and began his work at once.

Announcement of his appointment stimulated a recovery of wheat prices of the Winnipeg exchange after a slump had carried them at midday to 2 cents a bushel under the opening figures.

The new general manager said he would accept no salary for his services in disposing of the pool's present holdings of wheat. He accepted the position, he said, with a sense of responsibility in what he considered a national emergency.

Citizens' Aid Sought in Chicago Clean-Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Any citizen having knowledge of corruptness of any police officer in Cook County is invited to communicate with C. J. Muller, Assistant State's Attorney, who has been delegated to gather evidence for a special grand jury.

This grand jury is to convene in January to investigate the police departments of Chicago and other municipalities in the county. The call was issued by John P. McGoorty, chief justice of the Criminal Court, and John A. Swanson, State's Attorney.

"The police force is the first factor in law enforcement," said Mr. Swanson. "We must clean up the police departments and keep them clean if we expect to get an efficient enforcement of the law in this county. We shall endeavor to do that with the special jury. We will take in the county highway police department and the departments of the park systems as well as of the many suburban towns and cities within the county."

This move grew out of the recommendations of the November grand jury which called a number of police officials for questioning. Police have been under fire in this city recently for failure to arrest more than a handful of the 26 "public enemies" who were ordered seized on vagrancy charges. The jury charged police alliances with corrupt politicians and gangsters.

BANNER HOLSTEIN YIELDS BIG PROFIT

CHICAGO (AP)—A record of 10,000 quarts of milk in 10 months and a profit above feed for her eighth lactation of 4.4 cents a quart by Highfield Colantha Mooie, 10-year-old Holstein cow, was reported Nov. 28. She is owned by John G. Ellis of Lee, Mass.

The milk contained 735.7 pounds of butterfat and sold for $754.29 which left a profit above feed of $441.44. Highfield Colantha Mooie has made two national butterfat records in the 10-month division and has placed high in three other lactations.

END OF SHIPPING BY GOVERNMENT IS NOW IN SIGHT

Board Says United States Owned Merchant Ships Off Sea Within Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Government will, practically speaking, be out of the shipping business within a year, according to the fourteenth annual report of the United States Shipping Board made public on Dec. 1.

At present 74 per cent of American ships and 72 per cent of American tonnage is owned, the report states, by private American interests. While the Government still owns 466 ships private interests own 1797. Out of the 466 only 184 are in active operation.

Within a year, the report predicts "only a negligible number of lines will remain unsold." This balance will be operated a while longer under the new "lump sum plan which places the managing agent on his own initiative in a manner closely approximating private ownership."

In order to hasten the transfer of government-owned shipping to private control the board recommends that Congress pass several measures calculated to enhance the attraction to private interests of the residue of the shipping board fleet. It primarily recommends that mail compensation for ships with speeds in excess of 24 knots be increased to a point commensurate with the increased differential in cost of operation.

The report then proceeds to ask for tax exemption on American vessels operating in foreign trade; transfer to private shipping of peace-time business now handled by army and navy transports; government aid for American cargo ships not benefited by mail contracts; adoption of the Hague rules on international shipping; and ratification of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, which was signed by delegates from the United States, along with those of 18 governments in London on May 31, 1929.

The board reports that in spite of the slump world-wide trade American shipowners have continued to augment their fleets during the year in order to be in a "strategic competitive position when normal conditions again prevail."

Of the positions in American ships filled during the year by the sea service bureau, 89.6 per cent were filled by American citizens. The report contrasts this figure with 1914 when less than 5 per cent, it says, of the men employed on American ships were Americans.

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT

United Gas Improvement System sales for the nine months ended Sept. 30 showed a gain of 6.9 per cent over the like period last year. Electric sales increased 3.2 per cent.

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THE HOME FORUM

Toys of the Centuries

Behold the Child among his new-born blisses
A six years' darling of a pigmy size.

ONE misty night in early December I left my books and cozy fireside, and went out into a rainy, muddy little town to see how the lighted streets looked and to enjoy the companionship of my fellow men; and, after walking a while, came to a high and gusty market-hall lit by fierce lights and thronged with buyers and sellers, where I was reminded of the subject of this essay. Threading my way amongst alley-ways of stalls laden with every sort of merchandise, edible, wearable and pleasurable, I heard above all the raucous gossip and professional huckstering, a sweet little sound: it was the wee low blast of a penny trumpet, some distance away, and told me that some tiny boy was very happy. Presently I saw the trumpeter: he was a rosy-faced urchin with an air of indescribable rusticity who walked soberly at a country Granny's side clutching her hand with tight shut fingers; but, whenever she stopped to price or barter, blew little fanfarons upon her precious gift. Lured by his music, I had turned my steps in the direction of my own favorite toy-vendor. Meditating on the joys, and dilemmas too, of owning a toy stall, I stood watching her preside over her miniature treasures, handing out gay jumping-jacks to shy babies, noble wooden steeds to farmers-to-be, or dolls to little girls, whose eyes (like Cosette's in Victor Hugo's wonderful story), with Christmas drawing near, were riveted rapturously upon the fairies and princesses who occupied the best positions in this realm of childish treasure.

So it was I took a journey into the land of childhood, and, returning home again, began to think of the poetry of toys, being carried in imagination to the land of the Nutcracker King, where the streets are all lined with toy houses, the inhabitants are wax manikins and woolly beasts, and the forests are thick with Christmas trees in gorgeous fruitage. Having found my way there, I stayed awhile, and, the next day, looked at a little fir tree in my garden and set to work to collect some of the wealth of that country, remembering, in solitary moments, all the wondrous history of toys.

For old, old and wonderful, are the world's playthings surviving from one age to another and telling us without words that

girls are girls, and boys are boys
And have been so since Abel's birth,
And shall be so till dolls and toys
Are with the children swept from earth.

Marvelously preserved too are some of these fragile treasures and it is a thrilling thing to stand before a museum glass-case in London, and there see the tiny headless horse of clay made by a kind-hearted potter in far-away, wonderful Ur of the Chaldees, for some tiny Methuselah to trail behind him by a string. A little thought, expressed in clay. So, from all down the ages, come relics of child life of long ago in the form of toys. The East has given us many sweet trifles. The little limestone lion, for example (at Berlin) much like one of our woolly animals of today, but the property of a little boy of Persia, somewhere about the year 1100 B. C., and no doubt used by him to tease the serving maids in his father's gayly colored palace at Susa. The little clay man on horseback too, dug up by Colonel Lawrence at Carchemish, and the crocheted dollies, stuff dogs and horses on wheels of later Egypt (B. C. 500). Besides all these tangible remnants of glee, there are the references to toys in art and books; go-carts are pictured on Greek vases, little rattles and clappers shaped like hens and birds also appear in the same strange place. Even the great classical writers do not forget the children; Pausanias telling us about a doll's ivory bed of exquisite workmanship; Aristophanes mentioning a little wagon bought in the market at Athens for one "obulus"; Horace praising hobby horses, and Plato, building-bricks. But indeed the records are rich.

Of all toys in the Middle Ages, soldiers were the most in vogue, and ingenious artificers even constructed horses who could be made to tilt. So the long story of the little tin soldier began.

From the seventeenth century onward, dolls' houses seem to have been one of the delights of childhood. It would be impossible in so short a space to speak of their splendors, but travelers to Europe may see at Berlin, London and Nuremberg the loveliest of miniature palaces in the world, with even playthings in toy nursery cupboards for toy baby dolls, as well as charming pictures, silken curtains and pretty china and glass. Jungfer Anna Köferlin, a great friend of the youth of 1631, had a doll's house made and furnished which well shows the fashions of her day. It was especially rich in musical instruments, had a library and even a rest-room. This delightful lady moreover not only made a valuation list for the wonderful toy but left orders that as many children as possible were to see it as often as possible—with the aim and intent to make good housekeepers.

Though there seem to have been no toy shops in old days with wonderful glass cases full of dolls' furnishings, all these things were made in miniature by their proper craftsmen; so that furnishing a doll's house must have been a delightful business. The dolls themselves are rather disappointing, for instead of having the innocent fair faces and round forms we like today, they were all grown-up ladies, stiff and straight in their bones and busks and old brocades; elaborate creatures for palace life; or else, quaint wooden figures, a little like the Dutch dolls that are still to be found in old country homes.

Theaters were favorite toys of the eighteenth century, but then, as now, they needed very intelligent children to enjoy them and were most likely bought by fathers to play with themselves. Farms with poultry yards and lovely sheep and horses, trees and fences, stables and byres must have brought transports to many. And so we might wander on, not remembering the fortunate child only, but recalling too the little touching toys: the boats of bark that sailed the mill-streams; the house of stones fashioned by the litle gooseherd; the old umbrella hung with odds and ends that served as market stall, to tiny market women. That is the child's world! brought back to us, now and then, by a little tin trumpet; a lamb on wheels; a tinsel fairy; or a clump of wood with a bit of fur for a tail that simulates a horse and is as near the genuine thing, as Caleb the toy maker said of the best wooden steeds he manufactured, "as six-penn'orth of halfpence is to sixpence."

And now, with the season of gifts drawing nigh, and so many little Christophers and Cosettes dreaming of a world where there will be toys enough and to spare, one longs that their innocent hopes may be fulfilled, some way or other. May be by a visit of an amateur Christmas Fairy to one of the Paradis des Enfants scattered freely up and down in modern cities; may be, by only a not-very-wealthy child-lover's walk around a market place and the expenditure of the modern equivalent of Aristophanes' obulus. Whichever way, a good way, if thoughts brim over with love and good will and there is a singing in the heart and a smile on the lips: while the bells seem to ring out from rocking steeples and thought dances to such tunes as this:

I saw a ship a sailing
A sailin' on the sea
And oh, it was a laden
With pretty things for thee.

G. T.

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In an Early New England Sea Town

When I first opened my eyes upon my native town (Beverly), it was already nearly two hundred years old, counting from the time when it was part of the original Salem settlement,—old enough to have gained a character and an individuality of its own, as it certaintly had. We children felt at once that we belonged to the town, as we did to our father or our mother.

The sea was its nearest neighbor, and penetrated to every fireside, claiming close intimacy with every home and heart. The farmers up and down the shore were as much fishermen as farmers; they were as familiar with the Grand Banks of Newfoundland as they were with their own potato-fields. Every third man you met in the street, you might safely hail as "Shipmate," or "Skipper," or "Captain." My father's early seafaring experience gave him the latter title. . . .

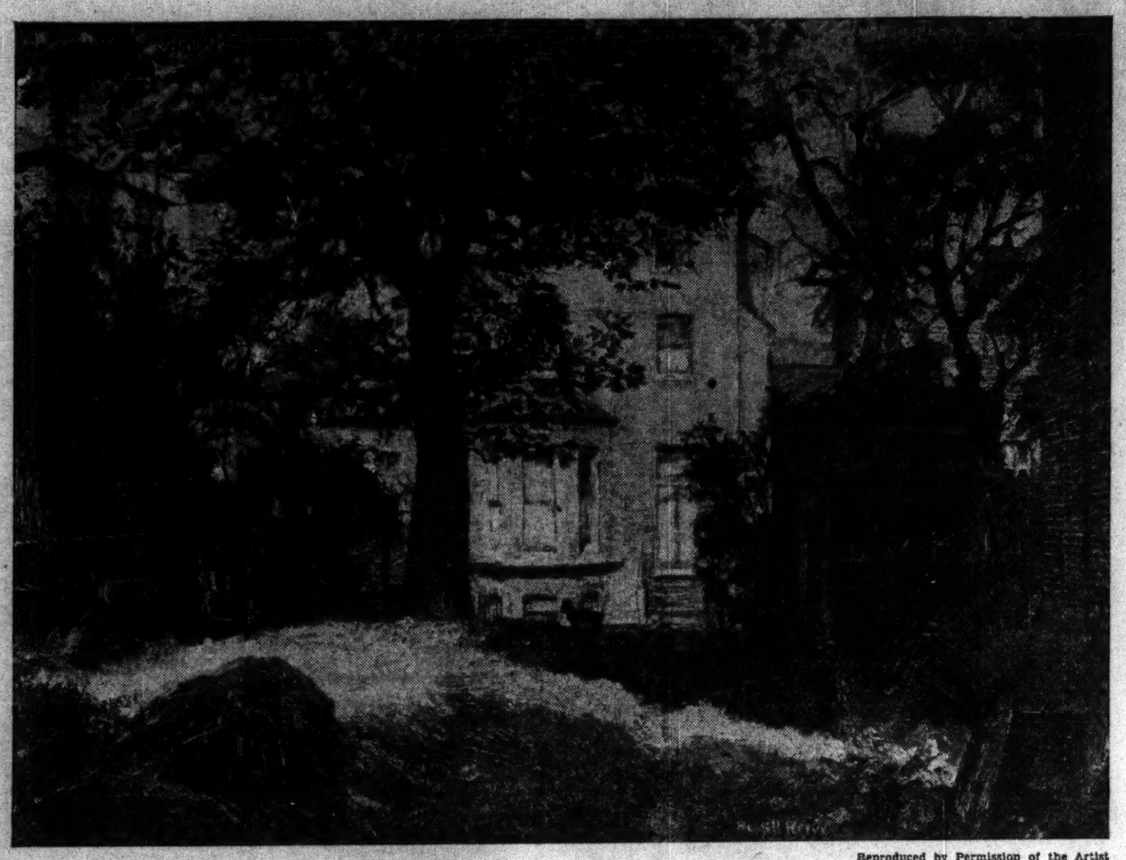
Men talked about a voyage to Calcutta, or Hong-Kong, or "up the Straits,"—meaning Gibraltar and the Mediterranean,—as if it were not much more than going to the next village. It seemed as if our nearest neighbors lived over there across the water; we breathed the air of foreign countries, curiously interblended with our own.

The women of well-to-do families had Canton crape shawls and Smyrna silks and Turk satins, for Sabbath-day wear, which somebody had brought home for them. Mantelpieces were adorned with nautilus and conch-shells, and with branches and fans of coral; and children had foreign curiosities and treasures of the sea for playthings. There was one imported shell that we did not value much, it was so abundant—the freckled univalve they called a "prop." Yet it had a mysterious interest for us little ones. We held it to our ears, and listened for the sound of the waves, which we were told that it still kept, and always would keep. I remember the time when I thought the ocean was really imprisoned somewhere within that narrow aperture.

We were accustomed to seeing barrels full of cocoa-nut rolled about; and there were jars of preserved tropical fruits; tamarinds, ginger-root, and other spicy appetizers, almost as common as barberries and cranberries, in the cupboards of most housekeepers. . . .

We had foreign coins mixed with our large copper cents,—all kinds, from the Russian "kopeck" to the "half-penny token" of Great Britain. Those were the days when we had half cents in circulation to make change with. For part of our currency was the old-fashioned "ninepence,"—twelve and a half cents, and the "four pence ha' penny,"—six cents and a quarter. There was a good deal of Old England about us still.

And we had also many living reminders of strange lands across the sea. Green parrots went scolding and laughing down the thimbleberry hedges that bordered the cornfields, as much at home out of doors as within. Java sparrows and canaries and other tropical song-birds poured their music out of sunny windows into the street, delighting the ears of passing school children long before the robins came. Now and then somebody's pet monkey would escape along the stone walls and shed-roofs, and try to hide from his boy-persecutors by dodging behind a chimney, or by slipping through an open scuttle, to the terror and delight of juveniles whose premises he invaded.—LUCY LARCOM, in "A New England Girlhood."



An Artist's Garden. From a Painting by Russell Reeve

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A Perfect Gift

(To E. T. de B.)

As attar of roses is freed
From a long-sealed jar
And distils its precious essence;
So has your understanding
Poured solace in overflowing measure
Into my heart;
As when the darkness is dispelled
At break of day by a suffusion
Of light and color,
So the effulgence of your love
Has blazoned new hopes within me.

Such a friendship is yours,
A priceless gift that I cherish;
And as I examine it
In the light,
Behold!
I find that it is a prism,
Catching the glint of my gratitude
And love,
A dazzling prism,
That scintillates with color.

A good gift, your friendship,
Which I will ever keep suspended
In the light,
That needy hearts may come and bask
In its splendor,
And carry away some
Precious treasure
Flashing amethyst, perhaps,
Rubies, culled from molten drippings
From the heart of a red rose,
Saffron hues caught from a gleaming sunset,
Turquoise tints and emerald sheen
Whispering of the sea—
Treasures to meet every need.

A perfect gift, your friendship;
"Every good gift and every perfect gift
Is from above
And cometh down
From the Father of lights,"
Such is your gift
By reflection!

ROSE SAFFRON.

The Swift-Flowing Avonbawn

Baravon House crests, with its many gables and chimney-stacks, a green slope at the foot of which the Avonbawn River flees by. The Avonbawn always runs in haste here, its waters not yet having unlearned the habit contracted when descending some very steep mountain-paths. Even in the least rainy weather, the boulders that roughen its course through this little glen are kept incessantly weaving white foam-fabrics. These are sometimes folded into snowy bundles, and stored away for a while behind rock-ledges, or in shelving hollows under the banks; but, as a rule, they are carried off straight from the loom, and swept down the stream, which they robe with long, trailing vestments of lace and lawn, and diaphanous veils, flowing and floating fairily fine. In wetter seasons, when all the hills are veined with milky torrents, and the far-gleaming streak of the waterfall hung up high on Slieve Crievan spreads out over the cliff's face like a great white hand, the Avonbawn comes past in fury, and smothers the boulders under one blanched sheet. At such times the water's tossing rim laps up to the flower-beds which Madame Delaney had set at a discreet height above the margin long ago; and then daffodils and valley-lilies, fox-gloves and irises, bluebells and snowdrops and crocuses, may be washed from their root-hold and drowned. Still, clumps of them continue to flourish, despite inundations, up and down among the trees that climb the slope to the somber girdle of a tall yew-hedge. This hedge is the wall of the Baravon garden-pleasuance, and arches cut in it let out glimpses of jewel-bright sward and blossoms. Across the river rises another bank, so thickly clothed with firs that the small church on top of it shows only an ivy-todded tower above it. A solidly-built stone foot-bridge makes a way to and fro, joining two winding paths. About its piers the foam gathers into deep, fleecy mats.—JANE BARLOW, in "At the Back of Beyond."

SOMEBODY said to the artist, "How lovely to have a garden with a hill in it, and a worn foot-path too!" This, indeed, was an artist's garden, but then all Hampstead is an artist's garden, and it is the hills which contribute so much to its character. They have tended to make the thoroughfares short and winding and have offered no prospect to the by-pass engineer, from whose machinery they have long been spared. Heath Street, High Street, Holly Bush Hill, Well Walk, Flask Walk, Keat's Grove and many other thoroughfares seem to have grown naturally into shape between sturdily built domiciles of varying sizes.

Somehow, Old Hampstead has escaped the lot of a "through station" in respect of road traffic, thanks mainly to the Finchley Road, which carries the endless stream of North Road vehicles smoothly past its doors, and leaves "Hampstead-by-the-Heath" the haunt of the London visitor, in the style of an old town by the sea.

It is true that Downshire Hill, much beloved of the intelligentzia, has lately been encroached upon by a bus service, but after all, Hampstead is no place for big shops and tram tracks and therefore it will be a long time before it assumes the make-up of Hammersmith, Camden Town or Brixton.

It is this "worn" aspect which has no doubt made Hampstead, like Chelsea, a home of the artistic fraternity. The desire to escape the discipline which "apple-pie order" necessitates and which tends to detract from comfortable thinking, keeps the artist away from all the measured orderliness of the newer suburbs. The planned footpath or drive, the geometrical garden and the plumb regularities of the modern villa, are all too unyielding. He loves his overgrown hedges, laurels, privets, rhododendrons and syringas, straggling creeper and shady acacias; lichen, moss-covered and weather-stained walls, worn steps and crooked palings.

In the garden here depicted, the autumn sun gilds the foliage of a truly spreading chestnut and casts a shaft of yellow light across the dewy grass, illumining here and there a dock leaf, a solitary anemone, tufts of iris or Michaelmas daisy. Occasionally a chubby thrush suddenly appears, makes hasty pecks in the grass, and takes flight upon the appearance of a black cat from behind the motor-cycle shed. The cat, in his turn, calmly repairs to the roof of the shed, when master "Barty" the cocker spaniel, rushes wildly from his lair behind the drawing-room door to make his regular bombastic demonstration as to the ownership of the garden.

When the gray walls of a Hampstead house face the sun they resemble the white walls of southern France, by contrast with dense trees. There are many fig trees and plane trees in Hampstead gardens which heighten this effect and having seen and loved such vistas in the South, this particular scene could not be lost to the artist's brush.

ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Διὰ πολλούς, τὸ καλλίτερον μέρος μιᾶς ἑορτῆς εἶναι ἡ ἐπιστροφὴ εἰς τὴν ἐργασίαν. Ὁποία εὐχαριστησις ἔρχεται μὲ τὴν ἐκ νέου ἐκτέλεσιν γνωστῶν ἔργων! Ἡ εὐχαριστησις αὕτη ἐκ τῆ ἐπαναλαμβανομένη ἐργασία ἐξεγείρει τὴν σκέψιν. Εἶναι ἡ ἐργασία ἀνάγκη, βάρος, ἢ εὐλογία εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους; Ἐὰν ἡ ἐργασία δὲν ἔχῃ ὡρισμένον τινα σκοπὸν εἰς τὸ σχέδιον τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης σωτηρίας, διατὶ παίζει τόσον μεγάλον ῥόλον ἐν τῇ πείρᾳ, καὶ ποῖος εἶναι ὁ σκοπὸς καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ σημασία τῆς ἐργασίας; Αἱ ἐρωτήσεις αὗται εἶναι ἄξιαι μελέτης.

Κάποιος εἶπεν ὅτι ὑπάρχει ἀέναος εὐγένεια ἐν τῇ ἐργασίᾳ. Σχολαστικῶς ἡ ἐργασία καθορίζεται ὡς προσπάθεια ἢ ἀγὼν διενθυνόμενος πρὸς σκοπόν τινα. Τώρα, ὁ σκοπὸς τῆς ἐργασίας ἴσως νὰ εἶναι πολυειδής, δημιουργικός, θεραπευτικός, αἰσθητικός, δουλόφρων, τερπνός. Ἡ ἐξευγενιστικὴ της ἐπιρροὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου χαρακτῆρος, ὅμως, ἔρχεται μόνον ἀναλόγως καθὼς ἡ γενομένη προσπάθεια νὰ φθάσῃ τις τοὺς σκοποὺς τούτους, μεταφράζεται ἀπὸ τὸ ἁπλῶς φυσικὸν εἰς τὸ πνευματικὸν ἢ θεῖον. Ὁ ἐπιπολαίως σκεπτόμενος, θεωρῶν τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὡς μόνον μίαν σκιὰν ὀλιγώτερον ὑλικὸν ἀπὸ τὴν μηχανὴν ἣν ἐπιτηρεῖ, καταφανῶς θ' ἀποτύχῃ νὰ εὕρῃ τὴν ἀέναον ταύτην εὐγένειαν ἐν τῇ ἐργασίᾳ· δυνατὸν μάλιστα νὰ ὑποδέξῃ ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία εἶναι ἐμπόδιον εἰς τὴν εὐτυχίαν καὶ πρόδοόν του. Ἐξ ἄλλου ὁ εἰλικρινῶς διανοούμενος, εὑρίσκων ἐν τῇ ἐργασίᾳ εὐκαιρίαν νὰ μεταχειρισθῇ τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ δοθεῖσαν νομοσύνην, ἱκανότητα καὶ παραγωγικότητα, ὑεωρεῖ αὐτὴν ὡς ὁδὸν ἄγουσαν εἰς σταθερῶς εὐρύνουσαν πνευματικὴν ἀνάπτυξιν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι πᾶσα ἡ ἀληθὴς ἐνέργεια εἶναι ἐκδήλωσις τοῦ Νοός. Πᾶσα ἐργασία εἶναι ἀρχικῶς διανοητική. Ἐν τῇ καθημερινῇ ἐργασίᾳ του ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων ἀποδεικνύει τὴν πνευματικὴν του ταυτότητα μὲ τὸν Νοῦν· ἐφαρμόζει εἰς τὴν ἐργασίαν του τὴν πνευματικὴν δύναμιν τὴν προερχομένην ἀπὸ τὸν ἕνα Νοῦν, καὶ οὕτω ἀποκτᾷ ἐκ τῆς οὕτω γενομένης ἐργασίας τὸν πλουτισμὸν τῆς ἁρμονίας ἥτις προέρχεται ἐκ τῆς ἐφαρμοζομένης Ἀρχῆς.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν αὐτοῦ ἑνότητα μὲ τὸν Πατέρα του, ἐργάζεται ὅπως ὁ Πατήρ, ὁ Νοῦς, ἐργάζεται. Ἀφ ἑαυτοῦ του εἰς δὲν δύναται νὰ κάμῃ τίποτε· ἐργαζόμενος ὅμως μὲ συναίσθησιν ἑνότητα μὲ τὸν Θεόν, εἶναι ἱκανὸς δι' ἀπεριόριστον κατόρθωμα. Εἰς τὰς ἀρχικὰς σελίδας τοῦ Ἀγγέλματός της πρὸς τὴν Μητέρα Ἐκκλησίαν διὰ τὸ 1900 (σελ. 2, 3) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἰδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης γράφει ἀναφορικῶς πρὸς τὴν ἐργασίαν, "Ὁ ὀρθῶς διανοούμενος ἐργάζεται· δίδει ὀλίγον καιρὸν εἰς τοὺς τρόπους καὶ ζητήματα τῆς κοινωνίας, καὶ ὠφελεῖ τὴν κοινωνίαν διὰ τοῦ παραδείγματος καὶ χρησιμότητός του." Καὶ πάλιν, "Τώρα τί λέγει ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη: "Ὅταν εἷς ἄνθρωπος εἶναι δίκαιος, αἱ σκέψεις του εἶναι ὀρθαί, ἐνεργητικαί, καὶ εἶναι καροφορίαι· γάνει τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, καὶ δὲν δύναται νὰ ἀκούσῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του, ἐκτὸς ἐὰν χάσῃ τὴν χορδήν."

Σοφῶς ἐλέχθη ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία εἶναι προσευχὴ ἐν ἐνεργείᾳ. Ἐν τῇ ἐννοίᾳ ταύτῃ, ἡ μεγίστη ἐργασία ἥτις ἐγένετό ποτε πρὸς δείγμα τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος ἦτο ἡ ἐργασία τὴν ὁποίαν ἔκαμεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς. Ἔδειξε τὴν ἰσχυρὰν δύναμιν μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν ἐργάζεται ὁ Θεός, ὅταν ἀνέστησε τὸν Λάζαρον ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἐπρόσταξεν ἐκεῖνον μὲ τὴν παράλυτον χεῖρα νὰ τὴν ἁπλώσῃ, ἔθρεψε πέντε χιλιάδας μὲ ὀλίγους ἄρτους καὶ ἰχθεῖς, καὶ ἐπῆρε τὰ χρήματα διὰ τὸν φόρον του ἐκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ ἰχθύος. Οἱ ἀσκεπτοι ἢ οἱ μὴ προσευχόμενοι, ἀντιμετωπιζόμενοι μὲ ὅμοια προβλήματα, πιθανὸν νὰ ἔλεγον ὅτι ἦσαν ἀδύνατα λύσεως· ἀλλ' ὁ Ἰησοῦς μετέθετε τὴν ἐργασίαν του εἰς τὸ βασίλειον τοῦ Νοός, καὶ ὁ παντοδύναμος Νοῦς ἠργάζετο μετ' αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν λύσιν κάθε προβλήματος ἐπὶ πνευματικῆς βάσεως.

Εἰς τοὺς νεωτέρους χρόνους ἡ εὐκαιρία τῆς μεταφορᾶς τῆς ἐργασίας εἰς προσευχὴν ἔρχεται μὲ ὀλιγώτερον καταφανεῖς, οὐχὶ ὅμως ὀλιγώτερον ζωτικοὺς τρόπους. Πολλαὶ διανοητικαὶ συμπλοκαὶ μὲ τὸ κακὸν λαμβάνουν χώραν ἐν τῇ καθημερινῇ πείρᾳ· ἀλλ' ὅταν γνωρίζει τις ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι παρών, δύναται νὰ τὰς ἀποδείξῃ ἀβλαβεῖς. Ἡ πλάνη πιθανὸν νὰ ψιθυρίζῃ ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία εἶναι δύσκολος, μονότονος, κοπιαστική, ἀσήμαντος ἢ ἀπεχθὴς ἢ ὅτι φέρει εἰς ἐπαφὴν μὲ τὸν φθόνον, τὴν φιλαυτίαν, κακοήθειαν ἢ μιαρότητα. Αἱ ἰποβολαὶ αὗται δέον νὰ διαψευσθῶσι μὲ τὴν λογικὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἡ ὁποία διαμφισβητεῖ τὴν πραγματικότητα οἱουδήποτε τὸ ἀποῖον φαίνεται νὰ διαψεύδῃ τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς πανταχοῦ παρουσίας, παντοδυναμίας καὶ πανσοφίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν τιμιότητα, καλωσύνην, γάριτα καὶ ἄπειρον ποικιλίαν τῆς δημιουργίας Αὐτοῦ.

Ἡ προσπάθεια αὕτη νὰ συντάσσηται τις μὲ τὸ καλόν, τὴν πνευματικὴν πραγματικότητα, ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ θορύβου ἑνὸς καθημερινῶς ἐργαζομένου κόσμου, εἶναι, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ διανοητικὴ ἐργασία πρωτίστης σπουδαιότητος. Ἄγρυπνος προσοχή, ἐπιμονή, ἀντοχή, ἀκρίβεια καὶ θάρρος χρησιμοποιούμενα εἰς τὴν διανοητικὴν ἐργασίαν τῆς ἐκβολῆς τῆς πλάνης ἐκ τῆς σκέψεως, καὶ εἰς τὴν ἵδρυσιν τῆς πραγματικότητος ἐν τῇ συνειδήσει, θὰ βοηθήσουν οἱονδήποτε νὰ καταστῇ καλὸς καὶ ἐπιτυχὴς ἐργάτης.

Ἐργασία ἥτις γίνεται μὲ τὴν βοήθειαν τῆς ἐπιστημονικῆς σκέψεως εἶναι κανονικῶς προοδευτική. Προαγωγή, αὐξηθεῖσα ἀμοιβή, καὶ τιμὴ εἶναι τὰ νόμιμα ἀποτελέσματα τῆς καλῶς γενομένης ἐργασίας. Ἡ ἐπιστημονικὴ, Χριστοειδὴς ὀρθὴ σκέψις, ἀπαλλάσει τὴν ἐργασίαν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρώπινον δοξασίαν ὅτι εἶναι ἐπίπονος, ὀχληρὸς κόπος, ἀναντιπόδοτος μόχθος, καὶ τὴν ὑψώσει εἰς τὸ ἐπίπεδον τῆς ὑπηρεσίας πρὸς τὸν Θεόν. Ἐργασία ἥτις ἄρχεται καὶ ἐκτελεῖται ὡς ὑπηρεσία πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, ἐπιτυγχάνει ὠφελίμως, φέρουσα προμήθειαν καὶ εἰρήνην.

Οἱ λέξεις αὗται γραφεῖσαι πρὸ αἰώνων περὶ τοῦ Ἐζεκία, τοῦ βασιλέως τοῦ Ἰούδα, εἶναι ἐφαρμόσιμαι σήμερον εἰς τὸν ἐργάτην ὅστις εὐρίσκει ἐν τῇ ἐργασίᾳ του εὐκαιρίαν διὰ θείαν ὑπηρεσίαν: "Καὶ εἰς πᾶν ἔργον τὸ ὁποῖον ἤρχισεν εἰς τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ εἰς τὸν νόμον, καὶ εἰς τὰ προστάγματα, ἐζήτησεν τὸν Θεὸν αὐτοῦ, ἔκαμεν αὐτὸ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας αὐτοῦ, καὶ εὐωδώθη."

Πληροφορία ἀφορῶσα τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

In God's Service

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR many, the best part of a holiday is the return to work. What satisfaction comes with the performing anew of familiar tasks! This satisfaction in work resumed awakens thought. Is work a necessity, a burden, or a blessing to men? If work has not some definite purpose in the scheme of human redemption, why does it play so large a part in experience; and what is the purpose and spiritual significance of work? These questions are worth considering.

Some one has said that there is a perennial nobleness in work. Work is defined scholastically as exertion or effort directed toward an end. Now the end of work may be various—creative, curative, esthetic, servile, recreative. Its ennobling effect on human character, however, comes only in proportion as the exertion put forth to attain these ends is translated from the merely physical into the spiritual or divine. The superficial thinker, looking upon himself as only a shade less material than the machine he tends, will signally fail to find this perennial nobleness in work; he may indeed imagine work to be a hindrance to happiness and progress. On the other hand, the sincere thinker, finding in work an opportunity to utilize God-given intelligence, capability, and resourcefulness, regards it as an avenue leading to constantly broadening spiritual development.

Christian Science teaches that all true activity is a manifestation of Mind. All work is primarily mental. In his daily work the Christian Scientist proves his spiritual identity with Mind; he applies to his work the spiritual power derived from the one Mind, and so obtains from work done in this way the enrichment of harmony which comes from Principle applied.

Man, in his spiritual oneness with his Father, works as the Father, Mind, works. Of one's own self one can do nothing; but, working in conscious unity with God, one is capable of limitless accomplishment. In the opening pages of her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (pp. 2, 3), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes regarding work, "The right thinker works; he gives little time to society manners or matters, and benefits society by his example and usefulness." And again: "Now, what saith Christian Science? 'When a man is right, his thoughts are right, active, and they are fruitful; he loses self in love, and cannot hear himself, unless he loses the chord.'"

It has been wisely said that work is prayer in action. In this sense the greatest work ever done for the example of mankind was the work Jesus did. He showed the mighty power with which God works when he raised Lazarus from the dead, bade the one with the withered hand to stretch it forth, fed five thousand with a few loaves and fishes, and took his tax money from the fish's mouth. The unthinking or unprayerful, confronted by similar problems, might have said they were impossible; but Jesus translated his work into the realm of Mind, and omnipotent Mind worked with him in solving each problem on a spiritual basis.

In modern times the opportunity to translate work into prayer comes in less conspicuous, but none the less vital ways. Many mental collisions with evil occur in daily experience; but, knowing that God is at hand, one may prove these harmless. Error may whisper that work is difficult, monotonous, tiresome, trivial, or distasteful, or that it involves contacts with malice, selfishness, dishonesty, or impurity. These suggestions must be denied with the logic of Christian Science, which disputes the reality of everything that seems to contradict the fact of God's omnipresence, omnipotence, and omniscience, and the honesty, goodness, loveliness, and infinite variety of His creation.

This endeavor to hold to good, spiritual reality, in the midst of the clamor of a workaday world is, in truth, mental work of first importance. Alertness, persistence, endurance, accuracy, and courage utilized in the mental work of excluding error from thought and establishing reality in consciousness, will enable anyone to become a good and successful workman.

Work that is done with the aid of scientific thinking is normally progressive. Promotion, increased reward, and honor are the legitimate consequence of work rightly done. Scientific, Christly right thinking relieves work of the human belief of drudgery, irksome labor, unrequited toil, and lifts it to the plane of service to God. Work begun and carried forward as service to God succeeds wholesomely, bringing supply and peace.

These words written centuries ago of Hezekiah, king of Judah, are applicable today to the worker who finds in his work the means of divine service: "And in every work that he began in the service of the house of God, and in the law, and in the commandments, to seek his God, he did it with all his heart, and prospered."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Flowers of Joy

Two other autumn flowers of joy which have been preserved in the storeroom of his memory are still particularly fresh and green, and they are both trees. The one is a thick tall muscatel pear-tree in the parsonage yard, the fall of whose fruit we children endeavoured to hasten all the autumn by artificial means, until at length on the most important day of the season our father himself climbed by a ladder into the forbidden tree, and brought down a sweet paradise for the whole house and for the oven. The other tree, always green and always blooming more beautifully still than the former, is, however, smaller than it is. It is the felled birch-tree which every year, on St. Andrew's Eve, was dragged trunk first into the room by the old woodcutter, and planted in a large flower-pot in lime-and-water, so that the green leaves might be ready just at Christmas-time, when the golden fruits were hung upon it. This birch-tree (it was no mourning but a rejoicing birch) had the peculiarity that it strewed the dark December road up to Christmas with flowers of joy, namely with the little forced leaves, each fresh one of which pointed like a watch-hand to another day left behind; and that each child could celebrate (under this winter May-tree) its Tabernacle feast of hope.—From "The Autobiography of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter." Translated from the German.

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PRICE CHANGES ARE NARROW IN QUIET MARKET

Moderate Uptrend Is Noted in Few Active Stocks—Firm Closing

NEW YORK (AP)—Share prices crept almost steadily higher today in the dullest session in more than two months.

Rails and utilities joined the advance in the late trading, after lagging early, and the list closed firm, with gains of 1 to 5 points. Sales aggregated 1,100,000 shares.

Shares gaining 3 to 5 points included Atchison, Norfolk & Western, Missouri Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, du Pont, Allied Chemical and Macy.

Consolidated Gas gained 2 points, and U. S. Steel and American Telephone nearly as much.

Although trading was too light to indicate any decisive trend, the fact that activity came almost to a standstill when prices declined, and picked up a little on the advance, was regarded as encouraging.

News while largely of a neutral character, was more favorable than otherwise. Developments in the copper and oil industries tended to bolster hopes of price stability.

In copper, all custom smelters were asking 11c a pound for the metal, after last week's price of 10½c. Large producers still held to their price of 12c, and chances of their maintaining that price until large consumers are forced to pay it were regarded with more optimism in trade circles.

Loan Calling Heavy

President Hoover's oil conservation policy was sustained in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and is expected to be carried to the Supreme Court. Sir Henri Deterding told stockholders of Royal Dutch that rumors concerning a bond issue or a reduced final dividend for 1930 were absolutely false.

Loan calling was the heaviest in weeks, and call money was firm at 2 per cent. This was regarded as largely temporary, however, reflecting the month-end credit and currency requirements. This firmer tendency is usually manifest for several days after the turn of the month, and it seemed barely possible that the 2 per cent rate, having held for more than two months, might experience a slight momentary upturn. Recent pressure against bonds tended to relax, however.

The rate which must be paid by banks upon receipts arising from subscriptions for the forthcoming Treasury issue was reduced from 2 to 1½ per cent, foreshadowing an extremely low rate for the new government financing. There is also continued talk of a further reduction by the clearing house in the rate paid on bank deposits.

Bonds Marking Time

The bond market was dull and featureless today. Pressure against corporate domestic issues was confined to a small list, but the narrow fractional changes that were general gave no hint of the trend. There were only a few exceptions to the upward tendency displayed by the foreign section, and the largest proportion of the activity centered in a handful of issues.

Entering the final month of the year bond men were hopeful that increased activity would develop. Considerable reinvestment demand is expected to flow into the market on the payment of dividends and interest. It has been estimated that the amount will exceed $2,000,000,000.

The unprecedented action by the Treasury in cutting to 1½ per cent the rate which depositary institutions have to pay on deposits arising from their subscriptions to certificates of indebtedness has enchanced the prospect of the Government obtaining a large loan Dec. 15 at a record low rate, it is believed here. With the deposit rate cut from 2 to 1½ per cent it is expected in banking circles that the Treasury will be able to market new certificates at a rate of around 2 or 2¼ per cent.

New offerings today approximated $11,000,000, and included numerous small municipal issues with the exception of the $8,000,000 note offering of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago.

Bonds called during the month of November totaled $119,126,498, reports Standard Statistics Company, and was more than double the amount in October. The total for the first 11 months of 1930 was 60 per cent less than 1929. While corporate and foreign maturities Dec. 1 exceed $80,000,000, bond men say that little refinancing is in prospect as in most instances it has been provided for.

STREET RAILWAY BUSINESS OFF

In spite of the determined efforts of the street railways to cut down operating expenses to meet the continued falling off in gross revenues, operating ratios continue generally to increase. Of the 18 electric railway companies operating in Massachusetts, 14 have filed reports with the Department of Public Utilities for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930, showing total operating revenues of $37,853,144 and total operating expenses of $28,576,565, compared with total operating revenues of $39,978,413 and total operating expenses of $29,629,732 for the like period of 1929.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1930, reports total income of £3,798,477, compared with £3,809,795 in the preceding year. After deducting all charges, income tax and preference dividends, the balance was £1,024,317 available for the deferred shares, upon which no dividend has been paid and comparing with £1,070,278 in the previous year. The balance sheet shows the appropriation for stabilization of the diamond trade increased to £3,394,586 from £2,573,842.

SOFT COAL OUTPUT OFF

WASHINGTON—National Coal Association estimates domestic bituminous coal production during the week ended Nov. 22 at 8,950,000 net tons, compared with 10,972,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1929. In the week ended Nov. 15 output was 9,713,000 tons and in the week ended Nov. 8 was 9,708,000 tons.

BRITISH FORD TO MAKE TAXIS

LONDON—Ford Motor Company, Ltd., has decided to manufacture taxicabs, say trade reports. This is a new departure, and appearance of the first Ford taxi in London streets is awaited. This will bring Ford in line with Morris, Austin and Citroen, makers of moderate price passenger cars which have found manufacture of taxis profitable sources of revenue.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON—Stocks of crude rubber here on Nov. 29 totaled 76,670 tons, an increase of 2?2 tons over the preceding week. Liverpool crude rubber stocks totaled 39,936 tons, a decrease of 559 tons from the preceding week.

SOUTHERN PIPE LINE CO.

Forrest M. Towl, president of the Southern Pipe Line Company, in a letter to stockholders says he expects the annual report for this year to show the company has a little more than earned the $2 in dividends which have been paid during the year.

CALIFORNIA OUTPUT OFF

California crude oil output in the week ended Nov. 29 averaged 604,700 barrels daily, a decrease of 5100 from the previous week, according to California Oil World.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 1	Nov. 29
42⅞	8½	..	Abitibi	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
63½	36	6	Abitibi pf	100	43	43	43	..
37⅞	17½	1.60	Adams Ex	700	20⅛	19⅞	20	20⅛
23¼	3½	..	Adv-Rumely	300	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
1⅜	⅝	..	Ahumada	1000	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
136⅝	91½	3	Air Reduc	1900	104¾	102¾	101½	103
38	9⅝	1½	Airway El	900	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
2½	⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9⅛	4⅛	..	Alaska Jun	600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
15⅝	6½	..	Albany PWP	200	7½	7¼	7¼	..
33½	7⅝	..	Alleghany	3900	10⅛	9½	9⅝	10⅛
107½	60⅞	5½	Alleghany pf wn	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	62
343	168⅝	6	Allied Chem	3800	204⅝	199⅛	204½	198⅝
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	400	124	123	124	..
68	32½	2	Allis-Chal	1400	37⅞	37	37⅜	37
42⅛	16⅞	2	AL Port Cem	300	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
10⅝	1⅜	..	Am Ag Chem	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
55½	20⅛	..	Am Bosch	100	22	22	22	..
54⅝	35	2.40	Am Brake	400	36½	36¼	36½	..
21⅜	6¼	..	Am Br Bov	1000	10	9⅝	10	9½
84	38	7	Am Br Bov pf	30	55	54½	55	54½
156⅞	107⅛	4	Am Can	15200	118¼	115⅝	117¾	116⅛
82⅛	30	6	Am Car & F	3700	39	37⅜	37⅜	37
116	78	7	Am Car pf	200	81	81	81	..
69⅝	33¾	3	Am Chain	300	37	37	37	..
101	75⅝	7	Am Chain pf	100	87	87	87	..
51⅛	36⅝	2	Am Chicle	400	40½	40	40½	39½
101¾	34¾	..	Am & F Pw	6400	39⅞	38⅝	39⅞	38¼
101	80	6	Am & F Pw p	60	83½	83	83½	84
33⅝	7⅞	.10	Am Hawaii	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8¼
41⅞	27½	3	Am Ice	400	29¾	29	29¾	28¾
55⅜	17⅝	2	Am Int Corp	2300	22¼	21¼	22	21⅝
105	28¼	2	Am Loco	400	30⅛	29½	30⅛	29½
118¼	70	7	Am Loco pf	100	79½	79½	79½	..
14½	3⅛	..	Am Mach	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..
51⅛	18⅛	1	Am Metals	500	20½	20	20¼	21½
119⅝	47⅛	1	Am Pw&Lt	1400	51	49	50¾	50
107	97⅛	6	Am P&L 6	100	98	98	98	98
39⅜	18	1	Am Radiat	4100	19⅛	19	19⅜	19
148	126¼	7	Am Rad pf	50	140½	140	140½	..
37	8	..	Am Repub		9⅛	9	9	..
100⅞	29	2	Am Roll Mill	1300	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	200	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	..
26½	5⅛	..	Am Seating	200	6½	6⅛	6½	..
79⅝	45½	4	Am Smelt	1300	52⅝	51½	52¼	51⅛
52¾	24	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	31	30½	31	..
55½	38	2	Am Stores	100	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38½
69⅝	40	5	Am Sugar	100	52½	52½	52½	50⅛
110	95	7	Am Sugar pf		103	103	103	..
274¼	178½	9	Am Tel&T	7800	189⅛	186⅛	189⅝	187⅛
114¾	103½	7	Am Type pf	50	107	104	107	..
124¾	58⅜	1	Am Wat W	3800	64½	62¼	64½	63¼
44⅞	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	400	17½	17½	17½	17½
9	2⅛	..	Am Writ Pa	200	2½	2	2⅛	..
17⅞	4⅜	..	Am Zinc new	100	6	6	6	..
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	9700	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	36½
51¾	28	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
29¼	16½	2	Arch Dan	200	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
82⅞	61	7	Armour D pf	400	73	72½	72½	73
8⅛	2⅞	..	Arm Ill A	2300	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	4
4⅜	1½	..	Arm Ill B	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
13¾	4	..	Arnold Cons	500	4⅛	4½	4⅛	..
46½	20	4	Asso Apparl	400	28½	28	28½	28½
50⅛	25½	2½	Asso Dry G	1200	28⅝	27	27⅝	27⅛
242½	182	10	Atchison	300	191½	186½	190½	188
108¾	102⅞	5	Atchison pf	400	106½	106½	106½	..
175½	113	10	Atl Coast L	900	125	124	125	..
80⅝	42½	1	Atl G&WI	500	43	42½	43	43
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	200	52½	52½	52½	52½
51⅝	18⅝	1	Atl Refin	2800	21⅜	20⅞	21	21⅛
106	53	4	Atlas Pwd	400	53	52⅝	52⅝	..
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅞
37	10⅝	1½	Atlas Stores	200	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	..
263¾	60⅝	4	Auburn Auto	8600	81½	79	81	79¾
30	17¼	3	Austin N new	2000	19½	19¼	19⅛	..
10⅝	1½	..	Auto Sales	100	2	2	2	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	400	4½	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
			—B—					
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	10800	27⅞	26⅜	27⅝	26½
116	93	7	Baldwin pf	160	100	98½	100	..
132⅞	70	7	Balt & O	400	74¼	72½	74¼	72
110¼	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	30	107	107	107	..
20⅞	8	2	Barker Bros	90	12¼	12¼	12¼	11½
34	12¾	2	Barnsdall A	900	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
92	67¼	4	Beatrice	300	72	70½	71¼	..
57¾	14¼	1	Bendix	1100	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	1900	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	40½
110⅛	58½	6	Beth Steel	9700	62¾	61⅜	62⅜	61⅛
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	1400	26	26	26	..
60	15⅞	1½	Bohn Alum	400	23⅞	21⅜	23⅞	..
80⅝	60⅛	3	Borden	3800	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	68⅛
50½	15	3	Borg Warner	1900	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18½
5	1⅝	..	Bot M A pf	3	3	3	3	3½
25⅝	12½	..	Briggs	5100	17¼	16½	17¼	16⅜
35⅛	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
22¼	4	..	Brockway	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
79¾	53⅞	4	Bkyn Man T	600	65	65	65	64½
[illegible]	[illegible]		Bklyn-Queens	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
178½	99½	5	Bklyn Un G	300	105	105	105	..
20⅛	11	..	Bruns Balke	100	11	11	11	..
35⅛	5¼	..	Bruns Term	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13¾
43	25½	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
16⅜	4	1	Budd Mfg	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
14⅝	6⅞	1	Budd Wheel	200	9⅝	9⅛	9⅞	9¼
74	15⅞	..	Bullard	900	19	18⅝	18⅝	18¼
43	15⅞	3	Bulova Watch	1000	16½	15⅞	16	16⅞
35	10	..	Burns Br B	300	11	10	10	..
110½	69⅞	6	Burns Br A	600	73¼	69⅞	69⅞	..
10	80⅛	7	Burns Br pf	10	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
51⅞	18⅞	1	Burroughs	900	23¼	22¼	22¾	22½
48⅞	23¼	2½	Bush Term	200	26½	26	26	..
5⅛	1	2	Butte & Sup	300	1⅛	1	1	..
29¾	10	..	Butterick	400	12	11⅞	12	11½
112⅝	37⅝	..	Byers	700	45	44½	45	44
			—C—					
77⅛	49⅞	4	Calif Pack	200	51	51	51	..
2⅛	¾	..	Callahan	200	¾	¾	¾	..
89⅞	32	..	Calu & Ariz	300	38	37	38	36¾
33⅞	8¼	..	Calu & Hecla	700	10½	10	10	10⅛
75⅝	24⅝	5	Canada Dry	2300	44	42⅞	43	43
59⅛	29½	2½	Can Pac	1600	43¼	42⅜	43¼	43⅜
23	[illegible]	..	Capitol Adm	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
323	102½	6	Case Thresh	2900	112½	109¼	111½	109¼
79¾	29¾	3	Caterpiller	800	33⅝	32¼	32¼	32⅝
12⅜	3	..	Cav-Dobbs	300	3	3	3	..
12	7	..	Celotex ct	100	7	7	7	7¼
60	7¼	..	Celotex	400	7½	7¼	7¼	..
84⅞	25	..	Celtex pf	20	27	27	27	26⅜
20¾	10½	..	Celanese	200	15	15	15	15
30⅛	20¾	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	23¼	23	23	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Rib	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
63¾	25½	..	Cerro de P	500	30	29⅞	29⅞	28
67¾	16	4.20	Checker Cab	600	22¼	21½	22¼	22
82¼	41	3	Ches Corp	100	44	44	44	..
51⅝	38⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	1500	43¼	42⅛	43⅛	..
17¾	6¼	..	Chi Gt West	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
52⅞	20⅝	1	Chi Gt W pf	400	25¼	24⅞	25¼	24⅞
26⅝	6⅝	..	Chi M&SP	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7
46½	11	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	12⅝	12	12¼	12
89⅞	39¼	4	Chi & NW	800	40½	39⅞	40¼	40¼
37	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	400	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	..
125¼	59⅞	6	Chi RI	900	61⅜	59⅞	60½	60
104⅜	86	6	Chi RI 6%	100	89	89	89	..
110⅞	97⅝	7	Chi RI 7%	200	99½	99	99½	..
67⅜	29½	2.40	Childs	200	30⅛	30	30	30
43	14½	1	Chrysler	6800	18⅝	17½	18	17⅞
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	10	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	..
13¼	3½	½	City Stores	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4
105	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	97	100	100	100	..
191⅝	133¼	5	Coca Cola	400	158	157¼	158	156½
64¼	47⅜	2½	Col Palm	100	50	50	50	49⅜
35⅜	12	..	Collins & A	100	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	..
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	200	78	78	78	..
77	21½	1	Colo F&I	600	26½	24⅞	26½	25
87	32⅞	2	Colum Gas	4000	37¼	36	37¼	36
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
199	81⅜	6	Col Carbon	1400	92¼	89½	91½	90½
37¾	9¾	¾	Col Graph	2000	11⅝	11	11¼	11⅛
27½	21	2	Com Cr pf B	140	23¼	22¼	22⅝	..
55	25½	1.60	Com Inv Tr	500	27	27	27	27
38	14⅛	1	Com Sol	2400	17¾	17	17¾	17⅛
20¼	7¾	.60	Commwlth So	9500	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9
104⅜	90⅛	5	Commwlth 6 pf	500	95¼	94⅛	95⅛	94⅛
57	33	2	Conde Nast	200	35	35	35	..
19¾	7¾	..	Congoleum	1500	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
27¾	12½	2	Con Film	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
136⅞	81¼	4	Con Gas	5500	89⅞	87⅞	89⅞	87½
62	35¼	6	Con Ry C pf	200	37⅛	36	36	..
2	½	..	Con Textile	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
52½	17⅜	..	Cont Bak A	300	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	19¾
7	2⅛	..	Cont Bak B	400	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2½
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
71⅝	44⅛	2½	Cont Can	800	50	49	50	49¼
37⅜	10¼	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
77⅝	39⅝	2.40	Cont Ins	300	46¾	46	46	45½
8¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	1000	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
30¼	10	..	Cont Oil	6800	11¾	11⅛	11½	11⅛
40⅞	10	1	Cont Shares	2100	13⅛	12½	12⅞	12⅝
111⅝	73⅝	3	Corn Prod	700	80	79½	80	79⅛
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	40	146	146	146	..
33	9⅛	..	Coty	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
29⅛	8	..	Crex Carpet	400	16	15⅞	16	..
22	6	..	Crosley	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
18½	6	1	Crown Zell	200	6⅛	6	6	..
93⅝	52	5	Crucible	100	57	57	57	..
117	103½	7	Crucible pf	10	105	105	105	..
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	500	2	1⅞	2	..
19½	4⅝	..	Cuba Co	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
9	3⅛	..	Cub Am S	400	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4⅞
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	200	41½	41½	41½	..
126¼	96½	6	Curtis Pub	400	97	96⅞	96⅞	97⅞
14⅞	3⅛	..	Curtiss Wr	1300	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
19¾	4½	..	Curtiss Wr A	1100	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
120	101½	7	Cushman 7%	100	1	1	1	..
111	99⅞	8	Cushman 8%	5000	100	100	100	100
90½	40	3½	Cutler	300	45	45	45	..
			—D—					
43⅝	15	..	Davison	400	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
153	85½	6	Del Lac&W	100	87	87	87	86½
80	30½	..	Deny RG pf	100	36	36	36	..
255¾	173½	8	Det Edison	100	181	181	181	..
60	12	..	Det Edison pf	100	12	12	12	..
10⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	15½	15½	15½	8¼
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
145¼	83	4	Dupont	7400	90¾	88	90⅜	87⅞
106	97	8	Duplan S pf	10	105	105	105	..
			—E—					
255¼	155¼	5	East Kodak	2000	168	165	167¾	167
37¼	11⅞	3	Eaton Axle	200	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅛
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	6800	54½	51	54	52⅜
110⅞	103¼	7	El Auto L pf	60	106	106	106	..
103½	37⅞	1	Elec P&L	8700	44½	43	44⅜	42⅜
102	87½	6	El Pr&St 6pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90⅞
79¼	47⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
59⅜	38	5	End John	300	46⅜	45¼	46⅜	..
104⅞	92½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	200	92½	92½	92½	..
63⅜	20⅛	..	Erie	400	30	29	29⅛	29
30¾	4	..	Evans Auto L	500	5⅛	5	5	..
			—F—					
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
27¼	5¾	..	Fashion Pk	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
38	17	..	Fed Dept St	300	18½	18	18½	..
90	90	6	Fed L&T pf	10	90	90	90	..
43	24½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
89⅜	46	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	53	52	52¾	52¼
33⅛	15⅞	1	Firestone	200	19	19	19	19
87⅜	53⅞	6	Firestone pf	600	68	66¼	68	67⅞
61⅜	39⅞	2½	First Nat St	500	44⅞	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛
5⅛	1	..	Fisk Rubber	900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
21	2¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
104⅛	47	2	Foster & Wh	500	52½	51	52½	51
50	22⅛	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	23¼
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	10500	32	30⅝	32	31
99	82	7	Frank-Sm pf	120	82	81½	81½	..
55½	29⅛	4	Freeport Tx	600	33	32½	33	32½
			—G—					
7⅞	1	..	Gardner M	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
111⅞	63	4	Gen Am Tk	500	67⅜	67	67⅜	67⅜
71⅛	28½	3	Gen Asphalt	300	30	30	30	30
38⅛	7⅝	..	Gen Bronze	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
24½	10	..	Gen Cable	100	11	11	11	..
74⅞	27	..	Gen Cable A	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
100⅞	58½	7	Gen Cable pf	20	70	70	70	..
95⅝	44⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	17200	49¼	48⅝	49¼	48⅛
12	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
106½	54⅜	6	Gen G&E w pf	100	59	59	59	..
18⅞	5	30	Gen G&E A	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½
59⅞	40⅛	3	Gen Mills	100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	..
100⅞	82⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	100	96	96	96	96
54⅛	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	17000	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	35
52⅞	18⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	20	19½	20	19
21⅜	5	..	Gen O Ad	100	9	9	9	8¾
51⅛	14⅛	..	Gen Theatre	4300	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	17⅞
100⅝	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	1300	72⅜	69	72⅜	69¾
19⅝	5½	..	Gen Realty	1100	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
100	61	6	Gen Realty pf ww	200	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	64⅝
60	40	4	Gen Refrac	100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	..
106⅝	25⅝	4	Gillette	1600	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	33¼
70½	67	..	Gillette pf	100	68	68	68	..
20⅛	5⅝	..	Gimbel Br	3200	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7½
38	8	1.20	Glidden	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
10	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
96⅞	50⅛	5	Goodyear	4600	52¼	51	51⅞	51¼
57⅞	29⅞	3	Gold Dust	6600	35¼	34½	35	34⅜
58⅛	15⅛	..	Goodrich	1300	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	19⅞
102⅛	78⅛	7	Goodyear 1 pf	200	80	80	80	..
26⅝	6⅛	..	Gotham Hos	800	7½	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
13⅜	4	..	Graham-P	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
59⅝	12	2	Granby	400	18⅛	18	18⅛	18
82	26	1	Grand Silver	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	400	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	..
50⅝	22	4	Granite City	100	22	22	22	..
102	61	5	Grt Nor pf	300	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	62½
28⅝	18	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	300	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
34⅛	10¼	..	Grt W Sug	300	12	11⅛	11⅛	12
120	98⅝	7	Grt W Sug p	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
28	3	..	Grisby Gru	1600	4	3⅞	4	4
80	20	..	Gulf Steel	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
103	93	7	Gulf Stl 1pf	20	93	93	93	..
			—H—					
30	26	1¾	Hack pf A	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
23½	7½	..	Hahn Dpt St	1500	10⅛	9½	10	9½
72¼	40½	2	Harbison	300	41	40⅜	41	40⅛
20	4½	..	Hartman B	900	4⅞	4½	4½	..
17⅛	3½	..	Hayes Body	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	87	87	87	..
108⅝	83½	4	Hershey pf	100	93½	93½	93½	94⅝
41½	26¼	2½	Holland F	200	30½	30½	30½	..
29	4⅛	..	Houdaille B	1500	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
116⅛	33½	10	Houston Oil	500	43	41¼	42⅛	41
11⅞	7⅝	..	Houston Oil new	400	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅛
53⅜	40	3½	Hud Man	100	41	41	41	..
62⅛	18	3	Hudson Mot	1600	25	23⅞	25	23⅞
26⅝	7⅜	..	Hupp Motors	300	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
			—I—					
136⅝	76	7	Ill Central	500	81	78⅞	79	79
17	2	..	Indian Mot	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
28⅝	3¼	..	Indian Refin	7400	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼
30⅞	8	..	Inspiration	1600	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	10
13⅛	6	..	Insurancee ctfs	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛
197⅝	131	6	Int Business	400	149	147	147⅞	146
19⅝	10	25	Int Carrier	500	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅛
76⅝	55	4	Int Cemt	400	58	58	58	58⅛
14⅛	1⅞	..	Int Combus	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
115⅝	54⅝	2½	Int Harv	1200	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	59⅝
146½	140½	7	Int Harv pf	300	139¼	138½	139¼	..
54	23	2b	Int Hyd El	300	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	28
92	59⅛	4	Int Match pf	1400	62⅝	62	62⅛	62½
33	15	2	Int M Mara	100	17	17	17	17
44⅝	16⅛	1	Int Nickel	7900	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛
34⅛	6⅝	..	Int P&P A	1600	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	..
86	36	7	Int P&P pf	300	40	40	40	39
58⅞	13	2½	Int Print Ink	200	17½	17	17⅛	16⅛
32⅛	9	..	Int Rys	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
73⅞	36	5	Int Rys pf	30	45	45	45	..
45¾	31	3	Int Salt	400	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
77⅞	25⅛	2	Int Tel & T	6800	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	27
28⅞	12	1	Interlake	400	13	12½	13	12⅛
40	17¼	2	Inter Dep St	100	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19
80	60	..	Int DS xw	40	64	63	63	..
43	25	4	Island Cr	100	30	30	30	..
			—J—					
146⅜	61¼	3	Johns Man	300	68½	66⅞	68⅜	68
123⅛	118⅛	7	Jones & L pf	20	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	..
5½	¼	..	Jordan Mot	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
			—K—					
13½	7½	1.03	Karstadt	500	8	8	8	7½
41⅛	15	2.50	Kayser	400	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	16½
6½	1½	..	Kelly Spring	600	2⅛	2	2	2
55	28	..	Kelly Spr 6%	10	31	31	31	..
38⅞	19⅝	2	Kelsey Wh	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22¼
26⅝	7⅝	..	Kelvinator	4300	10⅝	10	10⅜	10⅛
69	34	6	Kendall pf	100	36	36	36	36
62¾	24¼	2	Kennecott	13100	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
59	42	2½	Kimberly	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
40½	19	1	Kinney	100	22	22	22	21½
97	61½	8	Kinney pf	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	61¼
8⅛	1	..	Kolster Rad	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	⅜	..	Kolster Rad cts	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
36⅞	26½	1.60	Kresge	2500	29	28	28½	28⅝
9⅞	6⅝	..	Kresge DS	100	7	7	7	..
70	39	1	Kress Co	100	45	45	45	..
35⅛	22½	1.60	Kreuger Toll	10100	24½	23⅞	24	23⅞
48⅛	18	1	Kroger	1100	25	24½	25	24½
			—L—					
23½	18⅞	2	Lane Bryant	400	20	20	20	..
11	3⅛	..	Lee Rubber	200	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	..
42	13½	1	Leh P Cem	600	15½	15½	15½	17
17⅛	6½	..	Leh V Coal	500	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
97⅛	57½	3	Lehman	1300	58⅞	58	58⅞	59⅛
49¼	18½	..	Lima Loco	600	25⅛	24⅞	25	25
81⅛	42	4	Liquid Car	200	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛
95¾	42⅛	4	Loew's Inc	5400	58⅛	56⅝	58	57
6⅜	3	..	Loft Inc	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅜	4	..	Long Bell A	100	4½	4½	4½	..
70¼	47⅞	2.60	Loose-Wiles	200	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	52¼
51⅛	29	1½	Lou G&E A	500	30	29½	30	29⅛
138⅛	99⅝	7	Louis & N	200	102½	102¼	102½	102
12	4⅛	..	Lou Oil Ref	300	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
44⅞	11	..	Ludlum Stl	300	13⅛	13¼	13½	13
			—M—					
50	33⅞	2½	McCall	300	35¼	34	35¼	..
97	73	6	McCrory pf	20	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
19½	14⅜	1	McIntyre	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
89⅛	61	4	McKeesport	200	72½	72½	72½	72
83⅛	38⅛	6	Mack Trucks	1900	45	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛
150⅛	97½	2	Macy	2600	111½	108	110⅝	108⅛
15⅜	6	1	Madison Sq	100	7	7	7	7
52½	20	3	Magma Cop	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24
8	1⅛	..	Manati Sug	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	200	36½	36½	36½	35⅞
24⅝	8¼	1	Man Shirt	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10⅜	2	..	Maracaibo	900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
32½	21½	1.20	Marine Mid	2850	22½	22	22½	22¼
3	⅜	..	Mkt St Ry	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
25½	16	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	100	19	19	19	19
48½	31⅛	2½	Marshall F	1100	33¼	32½	32⅝	33⅜
51⅝	32⅛	1	Math Alkali	200	37	37	37	36½
61⅞	33⅛	2	May Dept S	2500	35	34	35	34
42	25	2	Melville Sh	400	25⅝	25	25	25
37	9⅝	..	Mex Seabd	1500	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	13
33⅞	7⅜	..	Miami Cop	500	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
57	41¼	2½	Mich Steel	400	45	44	45	..
33	15½	2	Mid Cont	600	17½	17	17	16⅞
53	16⅛	1	Midland St	400	22	21¼	22	21¼
28⅝	6⅛	..	Min Moline	1600	6⅝	6	6	6⅛
92⅛	54	6.50	M Moline pf	100	55	55	55	..
59⅛	41	4	Min & SSM ll	30	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
66⅛	18⅜	4	Mo K&T	200	23⅛	22	23	21
108⅞	70	7	Mo K&T pf	200	74½	73⅞	73⅞	72½
98⅞	25	..	Mo Pac	200	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	27⅞
145½	95¼	5	Mo Pac pf	600	102	101	102	..
40	11⅛	..	Mohawk	100	12	12	12	..
63⅜	23	1	Monsanto Ch	100	27½	27	27	..
49⅝	16⅛	..	Mont Ward	17000	24	23½	23⅞	23⅛
2	⅜	.20	Mother Lode	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
11⅛	1½	..	Mot Met G&E	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
20¾	6¼	..	Mullins Body	200	10½	10½	10½	10
25¼	9	2a	Murray Body	1700	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	12⅛
			—N—					
132	88	5	Nash & Chat	20	88	88	88	..
58⅛	24	4	Nash Mot	3700	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	27½
26¼	6⅛	1½	Nat Acme	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20	4	..	Nat Bellas H	3000	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
82	18½	7	Nat Bel H pf	100	27	27	27	..
93	68⅛	2.80	Nat Bisc	1700	79	77½	79	78
83½	28⅛	3	Nat Cash R	700	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	31
62	38⅛	2.60	Nat Dairy	3100	44	43¼	44	43½
39½	21½	2	Nat Distil	300	26¼	25¼	25⅛	25½
189½	115	5	Nat Lead	100	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	..
58⅛	30	1	Nat Pw & Lt	2700	38	36¼	37⅜	36⅜
11	2½	..	Nat Radiat pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
1½	½	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	200	½	½	½	½
62⅛	41	2	Nat Steel	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48
32⅜	9¼	1	Nev Cons	6100	12⅜	11⅞	12	11⅛
192⅜	126⅝	8	NY Central	1400	131	128⅛	131	129½
144	81¼	6	NY C&StL	400	83⅜	81½	81½	84
88⅛	80	5	NY Dock pf	300	81½	81	81	..
324	155¼	5	NY&Harlem	140	168	161	168	170¼
32	13½	1.20	NY Invest	2600	15	14⅛	14¼	14¾
128⅛	78⅛	6	NY NH&H	300	85⅛	85	85⅛	84
4⅛	1	..	NY Ry pf	2000	2	2	2	..
106½	100	6	NY Stm 6%	20	103½	103½	103½	103
265	195¼	10	Norf & West	100	207	207	207	203
92½	83	4	Norf & W pf	80	89	89	89	..
132⅞	59⅛	10a	No Am	15000	72⅛	70⅛	72⅛	71
105⅛	100⅛	6	No Am Ed pf	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
15⅞	5⅛	..	No Am Aviation	600	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
55⅜	31⅛	3.43	N Ger Lloyd	100	34	34	34	33½
97	50⅛	5	No Pac	800	55⅛	54½	55	53⅜
50⅛	42	3	Northwest Tel	10	49½	49½	49½	..
			—O—					
32	16½	2	Ohio Oil	2900	19	18⅞	19	18⅞
34⅛	3⅝	..	Oliver Farm	400	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
90⅜	19⅞	6	Oliver ppf	400	20	19⅞	20	19⅞
46½	5	..	Oliver cv pf	300	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅛
8⅜	2⅞	..	Omnibus	400	5⅛	5	5⅛	4⅜
80⅝	48¼	2½	Otis Elev	1200	57⅜	56	57⅜	56⅛
38⅞	12⅝	..	Otis Steel	400	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
60⅞	36½	3	Owens Ill	1000	41¼	40	40	..
			—P—					
74⅞	44⅛	2	Pac Gas	1200	49⅝	48⅜	49	48⅜
107⅛	55⅝	3	Pac Lighting	265	59	58⅝	58⅞	59
30	17½	..	Pac Mills	200	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
23⅜	7¼	.60	Packard M	5500	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9½
77¼	40½	..	Paramount	1800	45	44	45	45
4⅜	1¼	..	Park Utah	100	1½	1½	1½	..
26½	3½	.60	Parmalee Tr	200	4½	4½	4½	..
9	2¾	..	Pathe Exch	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
32⅞	9⅛	..	Patino M	1200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
55⅞	26⅛	1	Penick & F	100	40	38⅞	40	39⅛
80	30	3	J C Penney	700	34½	34	34	34½
86⅞	55⅛	4	Penn RR	5800	60⅞	59	60	60¼
325	103	8	Peoples Gas	100	223	223	223	220
27¼	10	1.50	Petroleum	1600	10¼	10	10¼	10
44⅜	20⅛	3	Phelps Dodge	400	27	26¼	27	27⅛
25⅞	9⅛	..	Phila Read	600	11⅜	11¼	11⅛	11¼
75	56½	7	Philip Jns pf	10	56½	56½	56½	..
44⅞	16⅛	2	Phillips Pet	3600	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	18
2⅛	⅝	..	Pierce Oil	900	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
52	9⅜	..	Pierce Oil pf	400	11	10⅛	10⅛	12
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
22⅞	10	37½	Pittston	300	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	20¼
109½	86	7	Pitts-Un pf	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
34⅞	16	2	Poorec & Co B	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
54	17	2	Prairie O&G	1600	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
60	24⅜	3	Prairie P L	300	28⅜	28	28	28⅛
16⅞	3¼	..	Press Steel	100	4⅛	4½	4½	..
78⅞	52⅞	2.40	Proctor & G	700	65⅛	65	65¼	65⅛
11⅛	3	..	Prod & Ref	100	3⅛	3½	3¼	..
123⅜	66	3.40	Pub Serv	900	75⅞	73	74½	73⅛
112	107½	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	111⅛	111	111	..
59⅞	54	4	Pullman	400	61⅛	59⅞	61⅛	..
1⅛	¼	..	Punta Sug ctfs	100	½	½	½	..
27⅛	10⅜	..	Pure Oil	500	11	10⅞	10⅞	..
114¼	93½	8	Pure Oil pf	20	100½	100½	100½	100½
88⅞	44	4	Purity Bk	1100	46⅛	44⅜	46⅛	44½
			—R—					
69⅞	12⅝	..	*Radio	13700	17¼	16⅝	17	16⅞
57	48⅜	3.50	*Radio pf A	400	50	50	50	..
85	40	5	*Radio pf B	200	45	44⅛	45	46
50	17⅛	..	Radio-Keith	14900	21	20¼	20⅞	20½
58⅞	17⅝	2.60	Raybestos	100	21	21	21	21½
64⅝	30⅝	5	Real Silk H	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
37	8	7	Reis & Co pf	1000	11⅛	9¼	11⅛	9
46⅛	14¼	1.60	Rem Rand	1000	16⅛	15	16	..
14⅛	8⅛	.80	Reo Motors	700	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
79⅞	16⅛	..	Repub Stl	5700	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛
95⅛	38	6	Repub Stl pf	300	42¼	41⅞	42¼	41⅛
30	10	..	Revere C&B	100	11	11	11	..
34⅛	13	2	Rey Metals	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝
7½	2	..	Reynolds S	100	2	2	2	..
45⅝	33⅛	1.92	Rhine-West	200	35	34⅞	35	33⅛
28⅛	5⅛	2	Richfield Oil	700	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅝
28⅞	7	2	Rio Grande O	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
59⅛	29⅝	2.50	Ritter D	100	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
43⅛	20	2.20	Rossia Ins	100	21	21	21	20⅜
56⅞	37⅞	3.21	Royal Dutch	1800	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	39⅞
			—S—					
122⅝	44⅛	5	Safeway S	2400	52	50⅛	52	51⅛
57⅞	25¼	2	St Joseph	100	27¼	27	27¼	27⅛
118⅞	63⅛	8	*StL & SF	100	63½	63½	63½	63
31⅜	14⅝	2	Savage A	400	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	..
12½	1	..	Seabd AL	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
100⅞	45	2½	Sears Roe	12400	56⅝	55	55⅜	55⅛
23	3½	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	4	4	4	..
3½	1⅛	..	Seneca Cop	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13⅝	3⅛	..	Servel	2000	5	4⅝	5	4⅞
52	20½	1	Shattuck	1500	25⅝	25⅛	25½	25½
48⅞	32	2.41	Shell Trans	10	32	32	32	..
25⅛	7½	..	Shell Union	4200	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼
35	4⅛	..	Shubert Th	400	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
84⅞	11	..	Simmons	2600	19	17⅜	18⅜	17⅝
37	7	..	Simms Pet	100	8	8⅛	8⅛	..
33	11⅜	2	Sinclair	7700	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
42	10⅛	2	Skelly Oil	1000	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
98⅞	64	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	300	61	61	61	..
3	1⅛	..	Snider	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
72	43⅛	2	So Calif Ed	1300	48	47½	47⅝	48
127	98⅛	6	So Pacific	400	102½	100	102	100
30⅛	11⅛	2	So PR Sug	1100	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝
136⅛	62	3	So Railway	2300	64¼	62⅛	64¼	63⅛
45	33	2	Spalding	200	30	30	30	..
30⅛	9½	1	Sparks With	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝
85	21	7	Spear pf	100	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	..
25	11	.80	Spen Kellogg	100	12	12	12	12¼
38½	8⅛	..	Spicer Co	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
45⅛	26	3	Spicer pf	200	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
52	8⅛	..	Spiegel May	300	11	9	11	10¼
29¼	14½	1.20	Sta Brands	6800	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
69	60⅛	4	Sta Gas pf	200	62½	61⅛	62½	61⅛
129⅛	63	3.50	Sta Gas	1400	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68¼
15½	1½	..	Sta Inv	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
78	48⅛	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	2600	49⅛	49	49¼	49
40	17⅛	2	Sta Oil Kan	700	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
84⅞	49	1	Sta Oil NJ	3400	54⅛	52⅞	54⅛	52⅞
40⅞	24⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	4800	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	25
20⅛	3⅝	..	Sterling	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
14⅞	6⅛	1.20	Sterling pf	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	4⅝
48	30⅛	3	Ster cv pf	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
47	15⅛	..	St-Warner	1100	20⅛	20	20¼	20
113⅞	43⅛	..	Stone & Web	1600	51⅛	49½	51⅛	49⅜
47¼	18⅛	3	Studebaker	2300	24½	22⅞	23⅞	22¼
1⅝	¼	..	Sub Boat	900	¼	¼	¼	..
9⅞	1⅛	..	Super Oil	500	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1¼
29⅞	6	..	Super Steel	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
17⅜	4⅝	..	Symington A	300	6¼	6	6	..
			—T—					
17	8¼	1	Tenn Cop	200	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	10¼
60⅛	35	3	Tex Co	3000	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	38¼
67⅜	47⅛	4	*Tex Gulf S	1400	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	53⅛
14⅛	5½	..	Tex & P Coal	200	6½	6½	6½	..
32⅝	10⅝	..	Tex & P LT	2800	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
15⅛	6⅛	..	Third Ave	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
46⅛	21	2	Third Nat Inv	100	20	20	20	21
94⅞	82	5	Tidewater pf	100	82	82	82	..
17⅜	7½	.60	Tidewat As	1300	8	7⅞	8	7½
89⅞	69⅛	6	Tidewat A pf	300	71¼	71⅛	71¼	71
88⅛	42⅛	3	Timken	800	47⅛	46⅞	47	47¼
25⅜	14⅝	1	Transamer	2500	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
20¼	8	..	Tri-Cont	400	8½	8¼	8⅝	8
96½	89¼	6	Tri-Cont pf	200	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
37½	20⅜	1.20	Truscon S	200	23	23	23	22¾
79	48⅞	7	Twin C pf	120	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
			—U—					
24	14½	1.60	Ulen & Co	300	13½	15	16⅛	..
138	61	5	Underwood	300	68¼	67½	68¼	..
19¼	9⅛	..	Un Bag & P	100	12½	12½	12½	..
106⅞	54	2.60	Un Carbide	4000	62⅞	61¼	62⅛	61¼
50	25⅛	2	Un Oil Cal	1600	26½	25⅞	26	25⅞
242⅝	173½	10	Un Pacific	200	188½	185	188	186
38½	24	1.60	Un Tk Car	200	25¼	25	25	25
99	25½	..	Uni Air T	3900	30⅛	28⅛	30	28⅛
58⅞	34⅛	2	Uni Biscuit	500	39⅜	38⅛	39⅜	..
84	23½	2	Unit Carbon	400	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	24½
53⅛	45½	3	Unit Corp pf	1400	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛
19⅜	3¼	..	Uni El Coal	600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	4
105	64	4	Uni Fruit	1200	67⅜	66½	67⅜	67
49⅛	25	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	2400	28¼	27⅝	28¼	27⅞
33⅛	22	2	Uni Piece Dy	200	23⅜	23½	23⅜	24
163	25¼	3	US Freight	300	30⅜	30	30	..
139⅜	56⅝	6	US Ind Alco	200	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	68
15⅛	5⅛	..	US Leather	200	6	6	6	..
26	8¼	..	US Lea A	100	9	9	9	..
94	66⅛	7	US Lea ppf	100	69	69	69	..
38⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe &Fd	400	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
75⅛	32	3	US Realty	1400	34⅛	34	34	34⅛
35	11	..	US Rubber	600	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
63⅞	21	..	US Rub 1pf	200	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	28
36⅛	17⅛	1	US Smelt	1800	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
198⅞	138	7	*US Steel	14000	145⅛	143⅛	144⅜	145⅛
151⅛	141	7	US Steel pf	200	146⅛	145⅛	145⅞	145⅛
9	2⅛	..	Univ Pipe	500	2⅛	2½	2½	..
45⅜	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	700	26⅛	25⅞	26	25
			—V—					
143¼	44⅛	3	Vanadium	14300	54¼	52⅛	54⅛	53⅛
54½	22⅛	..	Van Rite pf	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
8⅛	2⅛	..	Va-C Chem	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
34	13	..	Va IC&C	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
156	41¼	4	Vulcan	10	50	50	50	49⅛
			—W—					
67⅜	14⅛	1	Wabash	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
80¼	42	5	Wabash pf A	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
42⅛	15⅛	2	Walworth	300	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16
54	13	..	Ward Bk A	50	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
15⅜	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
80¼	13⅛	..	Warner Br A	4900	18	17⅛	17⅛	17
27	6	..	Warner Quin	700	6	6	6	6
63⅛	27⅛	3	Warren Br	600	33	32	33	31½
56	40⅛	3	Warren cu pf	10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
43½	23⅛	2	Warren F&P	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
29⅞	22	2	Wesson Oil	900	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
59½	50⅛	4	Wesson O pf	100	55½	55½	55½	..
110	98	7	W Pen El A	40	100	100	100	100⅛
104	95	6	W Pen El pf	50	95	95	95	..
112½	102	7	W Pen E 7%	40	103	103	103	103
111½	104⅛	6	W Pen P 6%	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
118½	113½	7	W Pen 7%	10	115	115	115	..
24⅛	4½	..	Wn Dairy B	100	6½	6½	6½	..
36	10¼	..	Wn Md	300	15⅛	14	14⅛	14⅞
38	11½	..	Wn Md 2pf	100	15½	15½	15½	14¼
53½	26	..	Wn Pac pf	300	30¼	30	30¼	30
219⅞	131½	8	Wn Union	600	142⅛	141½	141½	143⅛
52	31½	2	Westg A B	200	34½	34½	34½	34½
201½	94⅛	5	Westg Elec	10400	101½	99¼	101	99⅝
197⅛	107⅛	5	Westg El pf	30	113	113	113	..
39⅛	25	2	Westvaco	100	26	26	26	26½
54⅛	35	4	Whi Rock	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
11	3⅛	..	Willys-Over	500	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
54⅛	36½	3.50	Wilson pf	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
72⅛	51⅛	2.40	Woolworth	7100	63¼	61½	62⅛	61½
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	500	81	80½	80½	80⅛
			—Y—					
77	28⅛	2	Yale & T	200	31¼	31	31	..
31⅛	8½	..	Yel Truck	1400	11½	11	11½	11
47	19	3	Young S & W	300	24	24	24	23⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; rails advance 1 to 5 points.

Bonds: Irregular; domestic steadier, Treasury 4s at new 1930 high.

Curb: Dull; Electric Bond & Share strong.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Canadian at par.

Cotton: Easy; southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; European buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; decreased visible supply and unfavorable weather.

Corn: Steady; small spot offerings and decreased contract stocks.

Cattle: Weak to lower.

Hogs: Lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	10.41	10.41	10.33	10.33	10.44
January	10.57b	10.59	10.45	10.48	10.60
March	10.84	10.85	10.65	10.71	10.83
May	11.10	11.11	10.91	10.91	11.10
July	11.27	11.27	11.07	11.11	11.25
October	11.44	11.44	11.25	11.35	11.41

Spots 10.40, down 15 points. b—Bid. Tone at close, barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
December	10.50b	10.50b	10.50b	10.50b
January	10.66	10.66	10.53	10.56
March	10.91	10.92	10.73	10.82
May	11.16	11.19	10.98	11.02
July	11.35	11.38	11.17	11.25
October	11.50	11.50	11.37	11.41

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	10.51b	10.49	10.34	10.39	10.50
January	10.58	10.59	10.42	10.45	10.58
March	10.83	10.84	10.63	10.72	10.84
May	11.07	11.09	10.88	10.97	11.09
July	11.26	11.27	11.07	11.15	11.27
October	11.40	11.44	11.25	11.32	11.32

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	5.59	5.59	5.48	5.48	5.53
January	5.63	5.64	5.52	5.53	5.57
March	5.76	5.76	5.65	5.65	5.69
May	5.88	5.89	5.76	5.77	5.81
July	5.97	5.97	5.87	5.87	5.90
October	6.07	6.08	5.98	5.98	6.00

Spots 5.78, down 1 point. Tone at close, easy. Sales 3000; (American) 2200.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Dec.	.74⅛	.75	.75	.74⅞	+ ⅛
March	.77¾	.77⅞	.77	.77¾	unch
May	.79¼	.79¾	.78¾	.79⅝	unch

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Dec.	.75⅝	.76⅛	.75½	.75⅞	+ ⅜
March	.78½	.78¾	.78	.78⅝	+ ⅛
May	.79½	.80¼	.79½	.80⅛	+ ½

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	.34⅛	.34⅞	.34⅛	.34¾
March	.36	.36⅝	.36	.36½
May	.37¼	.37⅞	.37⅛	.37½

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	9.70	9.77	9.70	9.72
March	9.65	9.65	9.57	9.60
May	9.77b	9.77	9.65	9.67b

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.58	.56¼	.57⅞	.58⅜
May	.63½	.62	.62⅝	.63⅞
July	.65⅞	.64	.64½	.65¾

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.67	.66½	.67	.66⅞
May	.72¼	.71⅞	.72¼	.72⅝
July	.69⅞	.68¼	.68⅝	.69⅞

AGGREGATE RAILROAD EARNINGS

Based on October railroad earnings to date, all Class 1 roads had total net operating income approximating $113,000,000, compared with $152,987,127 in October 1929, a decline of 26.1 per cent, and $165,623,281 in the corresponding month in 1928, a decline of 31.7 per cent. October gross was about $490,000,000 compared with $608,661,330 in October last year, drop of 19.5 per cent, and $618,750,938 in the like month two years ago, decrease of 20.8 per cent.

READING CO.'S PROGRAM

NEW YORK—The Reading Company has adopted a plan for the expenditure of $2,000,000 for improvements. The program includes the ordering of 10 freight locomotives, to be built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at a cost of approximately $1,000,000.

BRITISH CAPITAL ISSUES

LONDON—Midland Bank's compilation of new capital issues in Great Britain during November places the total at £19,909,853, compared with £12,945,198 a year ago, making the total during the 11 months £230,297,491, compared with £248,466,082.

NOVEMBER STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in November totaled 51,963,900 shares, a daily average of 2,259,300 shares, compared with a total of 72,454,600 and a daily average of 4,262,035 shares in the like month last year.

AJAX RUBBER DEFAULTS

The Ajax Rubber Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the interest due Dec. 1 on the first mortgage 15-year 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, due in 1936, will not be paid.

LEHIGH INQUIRING FOR CARS

Lehigh Valley is inquiring for 100 70-ton gondola cars.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
3 Affiliated Prod	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
28 Allied Mills	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1 Am Cities P&LB	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Am Com Pow A	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
4 Am Cyan B	10½	10⅜	10⅜
1 Am Dept St	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Am Equities	6½	6½	6½
2 Am & Fgn Pow w	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
3 Am Gas & El	90⅜	90	90
21 Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
1 Am Nat Gas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
29 *Am Sup Power	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
1 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Appalach Gas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
29 Ariz Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Ark Nat Gas A	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1 Ark Nat Gas pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4 Asso G & El A	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
6 Asso G&E deb rts	2	2	2
1 Avia Corp Am	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
B			
8 Bahia Corp	3⅛	3	3⅛
5 Blue Ridge cvt pf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Bulova Watch pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
5 Burma Ltd	2	2	2
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
9 Can Marc Wireless	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
2 Cen States El	11⅛	11	11
1 Cent Sta El pf xw	58	58	58
4 Chath Ph Al nv	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
22 Cities Service	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 Colomb Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
27 Comwlth&So war	2⅛	2	2⅛
2 Cons Dairy	4⅝	4¼	4½
†125 Cont G&E pr pf	100	100	100
18 *Cont Shares cvt pf	51	51	51
31 Cont Shares pf B	51½	51½	51½
1 Cooper Bess	24	24	24
2 Coroon & Rey	5	5	5
8 Creole Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Curtiss Wright war	⅝	⅝	⅝
D			
4 Dayton Airpl	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1 Deere & Co	49	49	49
2 De Forest	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Detroit Aircraft	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13 Dia Match new	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
1 Dia Match pf new	24½	24½	24½
1 Driver Harris	33	33	33
2 Dubilier Cond	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
E			
109 El Bond & Share	47⅜	46½	46⅞
1 El Bond & Sh 5% pf	91½	91½	91½
1 El Pow Assoc	14	14	14
2 El Pow Assoc A	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Electric Share	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
4 Empire Pow	34	33	33
3 Emp Pub Ser A	10½	10½	10½
3 Europe El deb rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
F			
4 Fabrics Finish	½	½	½
5 Fairey Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Ford Mot Ltd	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
8 Fox Theater A	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
G			
3 Gen Bak	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Gen Gas&E cv pf B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	34	34	34
2 Gold Seal Elec	1½	1¼	1½
16 Goldman Sachs	10⅜	10½	10½
1 Gotham Knitbac	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Graymur	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
†10 Gt A&P nv	119	119	119
8 Greir Stores	5	4⅞	5
3 Groc Str Prod vtc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	74⅞	74½	74⅞
H			
1 Humble Oil	69	69	69
I			
4 Imp Oil Can	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4 Ind Ter Ill A	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Insull Ut 2 pf	79½	79½	79½
2 Inter Util B	6½	6½	6½
6 Interstate Equit	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
L			
30 Leonard Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
105 Louis L & E	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
M			
1 Mavis Bott	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Memphis Nat Gas	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Merch & Mfg Sec A	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Merritt Chap & S	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Metal &Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Mid West St Util	23	23	23
7 Mid West Util	20¼	20⅛	20¼
3 Mo Kans Pipe L	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
4 Mo Kans P L B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 Mountain Prod	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
N			
†50 Nat Steel Car Ltd	37	37	37
2 Nat Un Rad	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Nestle Le Mur	2½	2½	2½
1 Newberry (J J) Co	26	26	26
2 New Bradford	2	2	2
6 New Jer Zinc	51	50½	51
3 Newmont Min	56½	56⅜	56½
1 NY Transit	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
*2 Niag Hud Pow	11¼	11	11
1 Niag Hud P B war	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Noranda Mines	17¼	16⅞	17¼
11 No Am Avia A war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 No European Oil	1	1	1
1 No Ind P S 6% pf	97	97	97
P			
1 Pacific West Oil	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
9 Pennroad Corp	7⅛	7	7
1 Pa Mex Fuel	18	18	18
7 Pet Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Prnice & Whitely	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Prince & White pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Prudential Invest	11½	11½	11½
1 Pub Util Hold	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
R			
1 Railroad Sh	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Rainbow L Prod A	3	3	3
1 Rich Oil Cal pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Roosevelt Field	2	2	2
2 Root Ref cv pr pf	3	2¾	2¾
S			
2 St Regis Paper	15	15	15
1 Saxet Co	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Scovill Mfg	41¾	41¾	41¾
6 Seaboard Util	4⅛	4	4
7 Segal Lock	5⅛	5⅛	5½
7 Selected Indust	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1 Sel Ind allot ctf	51	51	51
1 Select Ind pr pf	50	50	50
5 Shenandoah	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3 Shenandoah pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
3 South Am G & Pl	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 South Pipe	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
6 Stand Mot	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 Stand Oil Ind	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
4 St Oil Ky	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
1 *St Pow & L	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1 Starrett pf	22	22	22
2 Strauss Roth	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Strom Carlson	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Stutz Mot Am	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Swift & Co	29	29	29
2 Swift Int	32½	32½	32½
T			
5 Teck Hugh Gold	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
9 Transcont Air Tr	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Tubize Chat Corp B	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
U			
21 Unit Founders	9¼	9⅛	9¼
13 United Gas	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
26 nU L & Pow A	28⅛	28	28
1 Un L&P cv pf	99	99	99
25 †Unit Milk Prod pf	59	59	59
1 US & Int Sec pf	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
5 US Elec Pow	6⅛	6	6
2 US Foil B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Utility Equities	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4 Util P & L	11¼	11¼	11¼
V			
10 Vick Finance	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
W			
19 Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Westmoreland Inc	15	15	15
2 West Va C & C	1	1	1
Y			
1 Yukon Gold	¼	¼	¼

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
2 Ala Pow 4½s '67	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Alumin Co 5s '52	103	102⅞	103
2 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	80½	80½	80½
4 Am G&E 5s 2028	97	96½	96⅞
2 Am Rad 4½s '47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10 Am Seat 6s '36	60	60	60
2 Appalach Gas 6s B '45	68½	68	68
1 Appalach Pow 5s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6 Ark Pw&Lt 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10 Asso Elec 4½s '53	89	88½	88½
1 Asso G&E 5½s '38	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
8 Asso G&E 5s '68	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Asso G&E 4½s '48 ww	79	79	79
1 Bell Tel Can 5s A'55	104	104	104
2 Can NW Ind SS 5s '55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Can Nor R Eq 7sE'35	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Cap Admin 5s A'53 ww	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Caterp Trac 5s '35	98	98	98
5 Cent St El 5½s '54	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
3 Cent St El 5s '48	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
1 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
3 Chic Dist El 4½sA'70	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
2 Chic Dist El 5½sB'35	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Chic Rl cod 5s '27	74	74	74
20 Cities Ser 5s '50	80⅜	80¼	80¼
4 Cit Ser Gas 5½s'42	86½	86	86½
1 Cit Ser G Pipe 6s '43	92	92	92
7 Cit Ser Pow 5½s '52	84	83⅜	83⅜
25 Consum Pow 4½s '58	93½	93⅜	93⅜
21 Cont Gas & E 5s A '58	84	83⅝	84
5 Crane Co 5s '40	101	101	101
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	96	96	96
10 Cudahy Pck 5s '46	101⅜	101	101⅜
5 Dix G G 6½ A '37 ww	89	89	89
1 Duquesne G 6½ '35	51	51	51
8 East Util Inv 5s A '54	62⅛	61	61
5 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Elec Pow & L 5s 2030	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 Emp O&R 5½s '42	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Fairbks M 5s '42	98	98	98
5 Firestone Cot H 5s '48	82	82	82
2 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	22	22	22
1 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
23 Geo Pow 5s '67	99	99⅛	98⅞
5 Goodyr T&R 5½s '31	100	100	100
2 Grand (FW) 6s '48	84	83	83
2 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
9 Ill Pow&L 5½s B '54	99¼	99	99
1 Indep Oil 6s'39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Indnapls P & L 5sA'57	100	100	100
12 Interl Sec Am 5s'47	74⅛	74¼	74¼
2 Inters Pow 5s'57	84	84	84
4 Jersey C P&L 5½A'45	102½	102½	102½
5 Lehigh P S 6s A 2026	102½	102½	102½
2 Louis P & L 5s'57	98½	98½	98½
2 Mass Gas 5½s'46	102	102	102
2 Mass Gas 5s'55	99	99	99
1 Mead Corp 6sA'45 ww	91	91	91
1 Mid West Util 5s'34	95½	95½	95½
3 Milw Gas&El 4½s'67	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
3 Miss Pow&Lt Co 5s'57	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 Montreal LH&P5sB'70	102	102	102
5 Narragansett 5s'57	102	102	102
10 Nat Pw&Lt 5sB 2030	87½	87⅛	87½
35 NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2 No Ind PS 5s '69	100½	100½	100½
1 No State Pw 6½s '33	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Ohio Pw 4½s D '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Pac Gas&El 4½s E '57	96½	96½	96½
7 Pac P&L 5s '55	97¼	97	97
10 Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	86	85½	85½
1 Penn Dk&Ware 6s '49	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Poor & Co 6s s'39	98	98	98
10 Portland GE 4½s '60	89	88⅜	88⅜
4 Potomac Ed 5s E '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 RemArms 5½s '33	97	97	97
1 RochCentPow 5s '53	61½	61½	61½
4 SanAntPs 5s B '58	98	98	98
2 Saxet Corp 6s A '45	89⅜	89	89
1 Scripps 5½s '43	85	85	85
2 ShawW&P 4½sB'68	94½	94½	94½
1 Shaw W&P 5sC'70	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Shawsheen 7s '31	100½	100½	100½
1 SheffieldStl 5½s '48	102	102	102
8 SEP&L 6sA2025xw	101½	101	101
3 So'westDa 6½s '38ww	55	54	55
3 Stand P&L 6s '57	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 Swift & Co 5s '40	99⅛	99⅞	99⅞
2 Tex El Serv 5s '60	95½	95½	95½
1 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
6 Tri Util 5s '79	61½	60½	60½
11 Ulen & Co 6s '44	85	85	85
2 Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Unit Lt & Pow 6s'75	92	91½	92
2 Un Lt&Ry 6s A '52	100	100	100
2 US Rub 6s '33	81	81	81
6 VanSwerin 6s '35	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Va PbSvc 5½s A '64	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4 Webster Mil 6½s '33	95	94⅞	95
2 West Pa 5s 2030	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 WestTexUt 5s A '57	91	91	91

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 BuAiresPv 7½s '47	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Canada 4s '60	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 CentGerPow 6s '34	90	90	90
2 ComPriBk 5½s '37	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1 CubanTel 7½s A '41	103	103	103
2 SuroMtg 7s C '67	83½	83½	83½
1 GerConsMun 7s '47	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
1 GerConsMun 6s '47	71½	71½	71½
1 HanoverSt 6½s '49	89	89	89
4 HungItalBk7½s'63AC	80¼	80¼	80¼
10 ItSupPow 6s A '63xw	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
10 Ruhr Chem 6s '59	63	63	63
1 Saarbrueck 7s '35	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
3 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	67	66½	66½
1 Sydney NSW 5½s '55	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛

COTTON IRREGULAR

NEW YORK (AP)—A steady opening in cotton here today was followed by declines which carried the market off to 10.32 for new December, and 10.91 for May, or about 15 to 18 points net lower and into new low ground for the present movement. Some stop orders were uncovered on this decline, but were absorbed by covering and trade buying, and the market later recovered a good part of its loss on a continuation of this demand. December was holding around 10.37, and May 11.05 in the early afternoon when the active months showed net declines of about 3 to 11 points.

BROWN SHOE PROFIT LESS

Brown Shoe Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31 net of $1,334,041 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $4.22 a share on 252,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,739,997, or $5.78 a share, in the preceding year.

AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

The statement of subsidiaries of American Public Service Company for 12 months ended Sept. 30 shows profit of $1,896,334 after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, compared with $2,173,360 in the preceding 12 months.

VAST SCOPE OF BELL SYSTEM

Can Connect Subscribers With 31,000,000 Telephones—Vase Equipment

With their November bills subscribers to New England Telephone service received a little pamphlet telling something of the scope of the Bell system, viz.:

There are about 35,200,000 telephones in the world. We can connect you with 31,000,000 of them. Asia, Australia, most of Africa, much of South America and many islands of the sea, are still beyond our commercial reach.

From its 6500 central offices in the United States the Bell System serves directly more than 15,500,000 telephones. It connects with 4,500,000 more.

The American people make about 83,000,000 telephone calls a day—64,780,000 of them Bell System calls. Upwards of 3,500,000 of these are toll calls.

To render this service the Bell System operates plant and equipment representing an investment only a shade less than $4,000,000,000. With replacement and extension proceeding at the rate of $1,750,000 a day, that mark will almost certainly be passed before the end of this year. Non-Bell telephone investment is $467,000,000 more.

In the Bell plant alone are more than 73,000,000 miles of wire, 93 per cent of it in cable, nearly two-thirds of it underground. To carry aerial wire and cable, 16,600,000 poles are in use.

To plan, build, maintain and operate this plant, the Bell System employs more than 483,000 men and women. Last June's typical monthly pay roll was $56,679,100.

Excluding replacement and extension work, but including taxes at the rate of more than $85,500,000 a year, the Bell System's operating expenses are $2,450,000 a day. It is owned by something like 740,000 stock and bondholders; and its gross operating revenues are slightly in excess of $1,000,000,000 a year.

WHEAT MOVES DOWN, CORN UP, AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Wheat prices averaged lower, but corn higher during the early dealings here today. Downturns of wheat values at Liverpool and Buenos Aires owing to favorable weather for the Argentine wheat harvest were reported.

There was a total absence of deliveries on December corn contract here.

Opening ⅛ off to ⅜ up, Chicago wheat later underwent a general sag. Corn started unchanged to ⅝ higher and subsequently scored some rise all around.

Opening prices were: Wheat, December, old 74⅜@⅝, new 74½; March, old 77⅞@⅞, new 77⅞@78; May, old 79¼@½, new 79⅞@80; July 74⅜@⅞. Corn—December, old 75⅝@⅞, new 76 March, old 78½@⅝, new 78⅞; May, old 79½@⅞, new 80@80½; July, 80⅝@81. Oats—December, old 34⅛@¼; March, old 36; May, old 37⅛@¼, new 37⅞.

Wheat closed irregular, ranging from 1¼c off to ⅜c up, as compared with Saturday's finish. Corn closed ¼c to ⅝s advanced, oats unchanged to ½c higher, and provisions varying from 15c setback to a rise of 5c.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 1	Nov. 29
575 Am & Cont	17⅛	15⅛	17⅛	16
135 Am Pound	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅛
440 Am T&T	189⅛	186⅛	186	187
1900 Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	.15
3150 Atlas Tack	3	3	3	..
6 Bos El	74½	74½	74½	72½
49 Bos El 2 pf	88	88	88	..
10 Bos & Alb	182	182	182	180
15 B&M A sta	65	65	65	65
50 B&M B sta	100	100	100	..
5 B&M pr pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	105⅛
100 Cal & Hec	10	10	10	..
5 Chi Junct pf	102½	102½	102½	..
56 Con Sec pf	50	50	50	50
35 Cop Range	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
55 Cr C&Int	8	8	8	..
15 Det Air	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
65 East SS	21	20	21	..
75 East SS pf	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
40 East SS 1pf	95½	95½	95½	..
130 E Butte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 E G&fuel	20⅛	20	20	..
15 E G&P pf	96	96	96	..
29 E G&P prpf	83½	83	83½	83
73 Edison Elec	242	240	422	242
95 Em Asso	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
15 Galv H pf	4	4	4	..
25 Gen Alloy	8	8	8	8
60 Gen Capital	34¾	34	34	..
100 Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50 Georgian pf	9	8⅝	9	..
10 Hathaway pf	100	100	100	100
350 Hygrade	20	20	20	..
50 Island Crk	30½	30½	30½	..
5 Jenk Tel	3½	3½	3½	..
75 Mass Util	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10 Mergenthal	91	91	91	..
63 Nash	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	..
280 Nat Ser	3½	3	3½	3⅛
27 NE Tel	138¼	138	138¼	138¼
400 No Butte	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜
30 Old Colony	141	141	141	..
35 Old Domin	3⅜	3½	3½	..
106 Pac Mills	18	17	17	17
275 Pocahontas	17¼	16⅜	17¼	..
510 Quincy Min	9	8½	9	9
170 Ry & Lt	48	47	48	..
120 St Mary Ld	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
415 Shawmut	14	13½	14	..
70 Stone Web	51⅛	50	51⅛	49⅛
130 Sull Mach	30	30	30	30
14 Swift & Co	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
23 Uni Found	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
60 Uni Shoe	57	57	57	58⅛
31 Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
50 US&Over	12	12	12	..
100 Util Eq pf	75¼	74	75¼	..
480 Util Hyd	5	4⅜	5	5
270 Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
BONDS				
$1000 Chi Jct 5s	100	100	100	..
2000 Hood Rub 7s	80	80	80	..
5000 Wst T&T 5s	101½	101½	101½	101⅛

UNITED LIGHT & POWER

United Light & Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31 net of $11,226,315 after depreciation, interest, taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $2.27 a share on 3,380,780 shares of combined class A and B common outstanding on the average during the period, compared with $8,377,535 in the preceding 12 months, equal to $1.95 a share on 3,217,419 average combined shares outstanding during that period and $1.91 a share on 3,281,010 combined common shares outstanding at the end of the period. Gross was $95,700,073, compared with $94,635,311.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY

CHICAGO—Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company $8,000,000 serial gold notes, of which $2,000,000 will be due each Feb. 1 from 1933 to 1936, will be offered today by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. Notes maturing in 1933 will have 4½ per cent coupon rate and the remaining three maturities a 4¾ per cent rate. Proceeds will be used to reimburse company for expenditures heretofore made.

ORDERS 20 AIRPLANES

NEW YORK—The Dayton Airplane Engine Company has received an order for 20 special amphibian airplanes from the Heckler Aircraft Corporation, Capt. R. J. Goodman Crouch, president, announced. Deliveries are scheduled to start early next year and Capt. Crouch said that the company will begin operating at capacity on Jan. 1.

BUTTERICK EARNING OFF

Butterick Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $292,925 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equivalent to $1.53 a share on 184,240 no-par shares, compared with $344,793, or $1.63 a share on 210,792 shares, a year before.

OUTLOOK FOR STEEL TRADE IS IMPROVED

Operations in End-of-Year Decline but New Buying Move Is Imminent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The steel industry is in its usual end-of-the-year decline. Operations are no better than 40 per cent of capacity. This rates compares with 81 per cent in February, the peak of 1930. Once or twice since the war the pace has been as low as 35 per cent in periods of inventory-taking in early January or early July.

However, at 40 per cent of capacity today, more steel is actually being turned out than at 45 to 50 per cent five or six years ago because of the expansion of capacity in recent years.

It is observed that large steel tannage prospects in view are more numerous than in a long time. This fact gives much hope for early 1931 steel business. The railroads are now the most conspicuous as present and prospective users. More than 100 locomotives are under actual inquiry, the largest number this year. The new York Central asks for 50 and the St. Paul for 57.

The Pennsylvania is expected to inquire for 10,000 to 15,000 freight cars and for 150,000 tons of steel rails. The New York Central will probably require 175,000 tons of rails and a proportionate tonnage of track fastenings. This road is about to buy 15,000 tons of fabricated structural steel also for an automobile express highway over its property along the Hudson River at New York.

Purchasing of steel for railway bridges and for general repairs supplements this good railroad demand.

More Automobile Buying

For several years in this century the railroads were the largest single consumers of steel. They finally gave place to the automobile industry, which has staged a poor performance this year. However, improvement is noted in the motor line, particularly among the makers of low-priced cars, such as Chevrolet. The steel makers who cater solely to the automobile industry are at the lowest rate of operations. The manufacture of new models should help the situation.

The outlet for steel in boat building is good at the moment. Fifty barges for inland waterways are to be constructed soon. Moreover, the contract for four ocean-going vessels is to be let shortly. Statistics for traffic on the New York State barge canal for the season just closed reveals the largest tonnage ever transported by that waterway.

This illustrates that water transportation is increasing and the need for steel for the construction of more barges becomes apparent. A new movement on the canal during the last season was the transportation of finished steel.

Structural Steel Prospects

Fabricated structural steel continues the backbone of steel demand as it has been month after month for several years. One of the largest near-by prospects is 12,000 tons for bridges at Buffalo. In New York, apartment house and subway construction looms large, while in the same city a new penitentiary is about to be constructed and a tri-borough bridge and tunnel under the East River are rapidly nearing the steel-buying stage.

Steel makers are taking a more determined stand on prices. Steel sheet makers have announced prices for the first quarter. Galvanized sheets were stiffened to 3c a pound, Pittsburgh, while automobile sheets and cold-rolled strips were actually brought down $2 a ton.

Steel scrap prices are 25c a ton lower in three districts, including Pittsburgh. There a steel mill bought 10,000 tons of heavy melting steel and had to buy from four different sources since no one dealer cared to sell so much at present prices. Many dealers are buying scrap as an investment.

Pig Iron Demand Up

Pig iron demand is generally better throughout the country. New York first felt the improvement. This was followed by Chicago and later by Cleveland and St. Louis. Sales at New York have been running better than 10,000 tons weekly for the last three weeks.

Competition in the east in iron has been unusually keen. Four producing districts, as far separated as Birmingham and Boston, have been jousting for upper New Jersey foundry business. Prices made figure back to $16 a ton, eastern Pennsylvania furnace, and $15, Buffalo.

The nonferrous metal markets have been rather dull. Two prices have prevailed in copper, and still at the widest range in history. Custom smelters were selling at 10½c or even 10¼c until Friday, when they moved up prices to 10¾c. On Saturday the price became 11c. Regular producers were still quoting 12c at home and 12.30c c. i. f. European ports for export. Home sales at 12 cents were nil. Export sales averaged 150 tons daily, whereas 1000 tons daily is normal for a quiet market.

Lead prices have been unchanged at 5.10c a pound, New York, and 4.95c East St. Louis. Demand has been quiet. Zinc prices have been sagging steadily, reaching 4.07½c a pound or nearly back to the year's low of 3.95c.

Tin has been selling close to 26c a pound and demand has been very light.

Endicott Johnson Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred and $1.25 on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 18.

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY

Interests holding large blocks of stock in Diamond Match Company, it was learned today, are considering plans to persuade the management to declare operative the recapitalization and reincorporation plan. Ninety-one per cent of the stock had been deposited on Nov. 25, it was said, and sufficient additional stock is in prospect to bring the amount to 94 per cent, but the management says the plan will be abandoned unless 97 per cent has been deposited by Dec. 8.

CORPORATION EARNINGS DECLINE

The 250 industrial, utility and railroad corporations for which comparable earnings figures are available for the last three years, reported for the first nine months of this year a decrease in net profits of 33.2 per cent from the 1929 period and a decline of 15.7 per cent from the 1928 period, Standard Statistics Company reports.

PERUVIAN MONIES AVAILABLE

J. & W. Seligman & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, fiscal agents for the Republic of Peru, have received the entire amount required for interest and sinking fund payments due up to Dec. 1, 1930, on Peruvian national loan bonds, first and second series. Of the first series, $290,000 have been drawn for redemption on Dec. 1.

PASS LIMESTONE DIVIDEND

Indiana Limestone Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the cumulative preferred, due Dec. 1.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	80	80
Alleghany 5s rct	77½	77½
Alleghany 5s '49	80	80
Am For Pow 5s	81¼	81
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	97½	97½
Am Ice 5s '53	84	84
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	90¼	90½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅝	101⅝
Am T&T 4½s '33	101	101
Am T&T '44	79⅞	79⅞
Am T&T 5s '65	105⅝	105¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	68⅝	68⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 5s '75	101	101
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	66	66
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	76	75
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81	80½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	96¼
Tch T&SF 4½s	115½	114
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96⅝	96⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	67	67
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	95⅝	95¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	82	82
B&O 4½s '33	100⅝	100⅝
B&O 4½s cv	92	92
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¾	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅝	108⅝
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Boston & Me 5s '67	98⅝	98½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	97½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88½	88¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107½	107
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102⅝	102⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101⅝	101⅝
Cal F P 5s	99⅛	99
Can Nat Ry 4s '68	99¼	99¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅛	89¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101	101
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108⅝	108⅛
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	99	99
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¼	102¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112	112
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	32	32
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	37	37
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	32½	32½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	72¾	72¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s 2037	90	90
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	90½	90½
Chi StLNO&M 4s	90⅝	90⅝
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	85	85
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92	92
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101	101
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¼	101¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100⅛	100
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	105⅛	105⅛
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	32½	32½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	100
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	99¼	99
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	9½	9½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62¼	62
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	102⅞	102⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97⅛	97⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	72	72
Detroit Ed rfg 6s	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101½	101½
Dold Packing 6s '42	62½	62½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
Erie 5s '67	80½	80
Erie gen lien	70½	70½
Erie gen '75c	79½	79½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	96	96
Fla East Coast 5s '74	30	29⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Theater 6s	72	72
Goodrich 6s	68¼	67¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	101½	101½
Goodyear 5s '57	89	88½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	80	79¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	112¼	112¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	111
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	91½	91½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	98	98
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	70	70
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Ill Cen 4s '53	86⅞	86⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98	98
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68⅛	67½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58¼	58¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98	98
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	84¼	84¼
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97½	97¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	93⅜	93⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102⅝	102⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	57	57
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98¼	98¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107	105
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97¼	97¼
Louis Ark 5s	80	80
L&N uni 4s '40	97	97
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105⅛	105⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93¼	93¼
McCrory 5½s '41	95⅛	95⅛
Met Edison 4½s	99⅝	99⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88⅛	88⅛
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71	70
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¼	96⅛
Mo Pac 5s H	96	96
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s '49	96⅝	96
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99	99
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84½	84½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	94⅞	94⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97	97
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅞	100⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅛	106⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	86⅞	86⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	102¾	102⅛
NY Dock 4s '51	82	82
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115⅝	115⅝
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	40	40
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	101	101
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	98	98
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83	82⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98	98
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	92⅞	92⅞
Nor Pac 6s D 2047	111⅜	111⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	51½	51½
Otis Steel 6s '41	100	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	75	75
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96¼	95¾
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	44	43⅞
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	50	50
Para Publix 5½s	84	82⅞
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	73	73
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99	99
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	98¼	98¼
Penn RR 4½s D	97	96¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	96⅞	96⅞
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100⅛	100⅛
Penn RR 5s '64	103	102⅛
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106⅞	105⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104½	104½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	111	111
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s	98⅞	98⅞
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	89¼	89⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	81⅞	81
Philippine Ry 4s '37	22⅞	22⅞
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99	99
Pitts CC&StL 5s A	106½	106½
Pitts West Va 4½s C	94⅜	94⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Pure Oil 5½s '37	96⅛	96
Revere Cop Brass 6s	100	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	91	91
Richfield Oil 6s	71⅛	69¾
St Joseph RY LH&P 5s '37	99⅛	99⅛
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	78⅞	78⅞
StL SW 1st 4s '89	88½	88½
StL SW con 4s '32	100	100
StL SW 1st 5s '52	89	87½
StP Minn & Man 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Seabd AL con 6s '45	22	21
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	19	18½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	88	87
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	81¾	81¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	100½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅝	101⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	80	80
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93	93
So Pacific 4½s '68	95⅞	95¼
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99	96⅞
So Pacific col 5s '44	102⅛	102⅛
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	93	93
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	98⅜	98½
So Ry 4s '56	83⅞	83¾
So Ry gen 5s '94	107	107
So Ry gen 6½s '56	113¾	113½
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	95	94½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105¾	105½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	102	102
Ter RR Assoc StL rfg 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	106½	106⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅝	99⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¾	28¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100⅛	100⅛
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97½	97¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅞	100⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '45 ww	95½	95½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97¾	97½
Union Pacific 4s '68	90⅝	90⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
US Rubber 5s '47	72½	72
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	70	69½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40⅛	40⅛
Va Mid gen	101½	101½
Va Mid 5s F	100⅝	100⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	105¼	105¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102½	102⅛
Va & S'west con 1st	97	97
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅝	101⅝
Wabash 5s D	91⅝	91⅝
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¼	105
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	106	106
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105½	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	91	91
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104⅜
Western NY & Pa 1st	102	102
Western Pac 1st	91	91
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100	100
Western Un 5s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Western Un 5s '60	102	101⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¼	102
White Sew Mach 6s '40	31	31
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97¼	97¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101½	101
FOREIGN BONDS		
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	73	73
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	89⅞	89⅞
Akershus 5s '63	95¾	95⅛
Antioquia 7s B '45	85	85
Antioquia 7s C '45	85	85
Antiquia 7s D '45	85	85
Antwerp 5s '58	90½	90
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94½	94
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	94⅛	94⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94⅛	94
Argetine Gov 6s Feb '61	94⅛	94⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94¼	94
Argentine Gov 6s '37 A	94½	94⅛
Australia 4½s '57	71	71
Australia 5s '55	77	77
Australia 5s '57	76	76
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¼	104¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96	96
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	88¼	88¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98⅝	98⅝
Austria (Upper) 7s ct	91	90½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	77	77
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111⅛	111⅛
Belgium (King 7s '56	108	108
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¼	108¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101	101
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rcts	98⅞	98½
Berlin 6½s '50	80⅛	80⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	76	76
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	74½	74½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	75½	75
Berlin Elec 6s	70½	70
Bogota (City) 8s '45	89	86
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	49⅞	48⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	50⅛	50½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	71⅛	71
Bolivia (Rep) '69	50	50
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	68	68
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	66¼	66
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	66½	66¼
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	99¼	99¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	82½	82½
Brazil 7s	67	67
Budapest (City) 6s '62	65⅛	65¼
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	81½	81½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	74¾	74½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	66	66
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¼	106⅛
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107½	107½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	78	77⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	87⅝	87⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	88	88
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80⅞	80¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80⅜	80⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	80¼	80¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	81	81
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	94	94
Chile (Rep) '61	80½	80¼
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	31	31
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101½	101½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	66	66
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	64¾	64¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	66	65⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	63½	63¼
Con Agr 6½s rct	70⅞	70⅞
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99⅛	99¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	78¾	78¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	57	57
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	109⅞
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅝	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108¼	108¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108¼	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅜	94½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅛	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¼	97¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	89⅛	89½
Duke Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Dutch EI 5½s Nov '53	102⅞	102⅞
Elec Pow Germ '52	72	72
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	61	59¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	81½	81½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	89	89
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94⅜	94
Pramerican Dev 7½s '42	104	104
Frankfort 6½s	74	74
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅛	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125¾
German 7s '49	101	100⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	80½	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	72	71½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	72	71½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85¼	83⅞
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100⅛	100⅛
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	71¼	71
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	88⅛	88
Greek 6s '68	84¼	84¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93⅞	93⅞
Harpen 6s '49 ww	83	83
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	99⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	80	80
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	80	80
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92⅞	92½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	84⅝	84¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	95	94⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92½	92⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94	93½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	84	84
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105
Mex 4s small A '10	10½	10⅛
Mex 4s large A '10	10½	10½
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	60	60
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	80
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	49½	49
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	97	97
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96⅝	95⅞
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85⅛	85½
New South Wales 5s '58	70	70
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83½	83½
Norway Bank 5s '67	100	100
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅞	100⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	102⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅛	105⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	103⅛	102⅝
Nuremberg 6s '52	70	70
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90	90
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102⅞	102⅞
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96½	96½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90½	90½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅜	106⅜
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	57	57
Peru 6s '60	47⅛	45⅞
Peru 6s '61	46½	46⅛
Poland 6s '40	65⅛	65½
Poland 7s '47	76⅛	76¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105	105
Prussia 6s	73	73
Queensland (State) 6s '47	80	80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	80	79⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	95½	95½
Rhine Wesphalia 7s '55 ww	80¼	80¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	88½	88
Rio de Janiero (City) 6½s '53	58	57½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	48⅞	48½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	62	61⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	76⅛	75½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	82½	81⅛
Royal Dutch 4s ww	88⅝	88⅛
Rumania 7s	77⅝	77¾
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90¼	90¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	100	98
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	88	87
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	90	89⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	78½	78½
Sao Paulo (State) '40	79¼	79⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	74⅞	74⅞
Saxon State 7s '45	79	78½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89⅝	89¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	74	74
Silesia Bk 6s '47	70	70
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	68	68
Sweden (King) ct 6½s '54	105½	105⅝
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	104⅝
Sydney 5½s	73	73
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90½	90
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87¾	87½
Tyrol 7s '52	86⅞	86⅞
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98⅝	98⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105⅝
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101⅝	101⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5s	100	100
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	77	76⅝
Uni Stl 6½s C '51	76⅞	76⅞
Uni Stl 6½s A '47	74½	74½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	81	80½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	100¼	100
Uruguay (Rep) '64	82	82
Vienna 6s '52	85	84¾
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	94½	94½
Warsaw 7s '58	56½	56½
Westphalia El 6s '53	71	71
Wurttemberg 7s '56	83	83
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95⅝	95½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec 1	Last Nov29
3½s '47	102.	102.	101.31	101.31	101.27
1st 4¼s '47	102.31	102.31	102.29	102.29	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.25	203.25	203.26	203.23	103.24
US 3⅜s '43	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10	
US 3⅜s '47	102.25	102.28	102.25	102.25	
US 4¼s '52	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 1	WkAgo	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.94⅛	$.99⅛	$1.43⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.92¾	.91⅞	1.07½
Oats, 2 white	.47½	.47	.57½
Flour	4.65	4.50	6.75
Beef, family	18.50	18.50	29.00
Pork	32.50	32.50	28.50
Lard	.1040	.1060	.1105
Cotton, mid-up	.1040	.1065	.1735
Zinc	.0410	.0422½	.0600
Iron	18.26	18.76	22.26
Steel, bill Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.11@.12	.12	.18
Tin	.2500	.2535	.3985
Rubber	.0937½	.0925	.1600
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0500
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0635
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

DETROIT AIRCRAFT SCHEDULE

F. R. Beasley, president of the Detroit Aircraft Corp., announced production schedules for 60 military and transport planes to cost $1,250,000 for the next six months.

ADOPTS SIX-HOUR DAY

The Allegheny Steel Company has adopted the six-hour day at its Brackenridge, Pa., plants in an effort to relieve unemployment. The change will affect 1800 men.

DEMAND FOR LEATHER IS RATHER DULL

Practically All Tannages Show Easy Price Trend—Union Offal Better

Leather demand is dull and most markets show an easy price trend. Not much change is looked for in December which is generally a quiet month.

Oak sole leather sales in the Boston market are limited in quantity. A tannery run of standard backs is selling at 40 for small lots. Bends are also moving in like fashion and obtainable from 44c to 40c., Philadelphia dealers report a fair business on finder's backs and bends, with choice bends quoted on a basis of 60c for the heavy scoured X grade.

Oat offal quotations are largely nominal. Rough double shoulders, top selections, are selling at 30 to 28c, and second at 28 to 26c. Welting weights are offered at 27c and seconds at 25c. Overweights, grade No. 1 are to 26 to 25c, and No. 2, 24 to 23c. Bellies, belting butt variety, are quoted at 20c.

Union tanned sole leather continues to move in a small way at all eastern points. Packer steer backs are quoted at 38c. A second grade, adopted to turn shoes, is quoted at 36c. Steer bends, so-called seconds, are listed at 47c. Country Bends, No. 3 grade, are 39 to 37c. All quotations are nominal therefore easy when volume is involced.

Union offal had an improving call. The differing selections were listed as follows: Shoulders 25c, choice packer steer bellies 18 to 17c, light and exlights 16 to 14c and packer cows, top grade medium weights 17 to 16c. Heads are easy at 12 to 11c. Buyers are bidding from one to two cents under the quotations.

Patent leather sellers are doing a limited business on a grade bringing 30 to 28c, and on a cheaper run of stock selling from 20c downward. Glazed kid sales slipped into a dull spell during the current month. Buyers claim that late offerings display a weakening of prices averaging two cents below October figures.

Calfskin selections are comparatively low in price, with no signs of an early upward swing. Some activity lately developed on a prime grade of plump weights at 46c, down to 40c, also on a cheaper selection at 38c.

Side upper leather tanners report that shoe producers still hesitate over placing orders for future use. Chrome tanned sides, extreme spread, are still listed at 23 to 21c for the B's, 20 to 19c for the C's and 17c for the D's. The elk tannages are offered at 2c a foot higher.

A line of prime elk sides at 22 and a medium selection at 20 to 19c, with a fair run of cheaper grades at 16 to 15c are noted in the daily bookings. Retanned sides of the better sort bring 23 to 21c, mediums 20c and the lower selections 17 to 16c.

Split leather tanners report the demand more active. Lining split, No. 1 tannage, is moving at 10c for volume lots. A second selection is obtainable at 8½c, but a large transaction was executed at 8c.

CONSIDERS MANY STOCKS BARGAINS

NEW YORK—While admitting the obvious impossibility of definitely predicting the end of a major market movement, Newburger, Henderson, & Loeb believes that on the basis of past earnings, dividend records and strong cash positions the stocks of many companies are now at bargain levels.

"When investors are able to acquire securities on the basis of a high earnings ratio, measured by the severe standard of a year of business depression," the firm says, "such purchases are generally rewarded with most satisfactory results.

"Many companies whose common stocks have declined to low levels, due to current earnings and general industrial reports, have a strong current asset position.

"In previous periods this strength has laid the foundation for a recovery in earning power that has been accompanied by a corresponding recovery stock prices."

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov29	Last Nov28
50	Assoc T & T	68½	68	68	68½
550	As Tel Util	21½	21⅛	21½	21⅛
450	Butler Bros	7	7	7	..
150	Ct Pub Svc A	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	16
200	St & SW Util	18	17⅞	18	18
4200	Chicago Corp	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼
1000	Chi Corp pf	40½	40	40½	40½
50	Chicago Inves	3½	3½	3⅛	3¼
100	Common Edison	242	241½	242	242
100	Commun Wat S	9½	9½	9½	9
8150	Cont Chgo	8½	8¼	8⅛	8¼
900	Cord Corp	5	4¾	5	5
200	El House Ut	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
1600	Gleaner C Har	14¼	13	14¼	14
250	Grt Lakes Air	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
550	Inland Util	6¼	6	6	6¼
6500	Insull Ut Inv	40½	39½	40½	40
485	Kalamazoo Stove	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅛
50	Manh Dearborn	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅛
550	Mer & Mfr "A"	21⅛	20	21⅛	20½
6600	Mid Utilities	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	20
200	Nat Ed Pwr A	23½	23½	23½	23¼
100	Nat Sec Inv	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
400	N A Lt & Pwr	61	60⅞	60⅞	61
350	Seab Ut Shares	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
100	Swift & Co	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	29¼
1600	Swift Int'l	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	32
200	U S Gypsum	40	39¼	40	39¾
600	U S Radio	18	17¼	18	17⅞
100	Util & Ind	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
100	Ut & Ind pf	18	18	18	18⅛
200	Vortex Mfg	20¼	20	20¼	19¼

Total sales 68,700.

BUILDING IN CANADA

OTTAWA—Estimated value of building authorized in 61 cities in Canada in October was $12,723,789, an increase of 14.8 per cent over September but a decrease of 39.6 per cent from October, 1929. Total for 10 months was slightly greater than the average for the corresponding period during the 10 years, 1920-29, although it was exceeded by figures for 1929, 1928 and 1927.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (AP)—The offering at the wool sales today amounted to 8760 bales, of which 7600 were sold. It was a good selection, and competition was keen for the best scoureds at firm prices. Greasy Merinos were in active demand for the home trade and Germany, and there was a good, general demand from all sections for greasy crossbreds.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE PROGRAM

NEW YORK (AP)—Additional expenditure of $3,364,265 for new construction throughout the State has been authorized by the board of the directors of the New York Telephone Company. This brings the appropriations since the beginning of the year to $86,492,605.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

CHICAGO — Chicago & North Western Railroad reports for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 surplus after taxes and charges of $7,328,653, compared with $16,448,284 in the like period of 1929. October surplus was $2,028,172, compared with $3,095,256 in October, 1929.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.

Willys-Overland, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $2,561,197 after depreciation, interest, ordinary taxes, etc., contrasted with profit of $119,381 before federal taxes in the third quarter of 1929.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Blowing the Horn of Plenty

THE economic problems the world has had to face for much more than a year are the kind that cause internal political unrest in monarchy and democracy alike. Events of the last few months have demonstrated this. Internal unrest has led a few people to view the future for internationalism with apprehension. And some young politicians with old-fashioned ideas have been making a noise (fortunately of the verbal variety) in Europe. But, to quote one observer of economic and political trends: "Wars are really caused by food shortages. When the great war began, there was a shortage of 20 per cent. . . . Now there is a world surplus of food and of productive capacity. Leading nations are trying to sink their warships, so they can use the money to promote commercial transportation to distribute those blessings. . . ." While there may be those who feel that the causes of war more likely arise from lack of food for thought than from lack of food for the stomach, this observer's reminder that peace and plenty usually go hand in hand may prove reassuring.

The New Kind of Thrift

In the lobby of the National City Bank of New York is to be seen an interesting collection of coin banks from all parts of the world. Polished coconut and bamboo from the Philippines, a marionette from Germany, birds, beasts and beauty in pottery, reflect the tastes of many nationalities practicing the virtue of thrift. Thrift, in the sense of saving coin in little banks, is said to be at least 2500 years old. A coin bank thought to be about that old was found in the ruins of Utica, an ancient Phoenician city. America also is represented in this collection of banks. But America's thrift is not the 2500-year-old variety. Thrift in America consists of wise spending as well as consistent saving.

The Weather Forecast

When weather predictors fall out, the population has to make its own decisions as to whether the blue will break through or the clouds grow heavier. Some prognosticators on Wall Street weather feel that the sun will come out eventually for those who buy stocks on reactions. Others feel the outlook is obscure, and advise a waiting attitude. Still others are looking forward to some sort of miniature storm and advise would-be buyers to beware. If the storm doesn't come, they say, and the stock market weather stays about as bright on the average as it has the last few weeks, an adventure in the open market may prove invigorating to one's brokerage account.

A Matter of Relativity

Steel production at 40 per cent of capacity at present is not so discouraging as it would appear at first sight. An alert writer on steel points out that, due to the great expansion of the industry, 40 per cent of capacity represents a bigger output than a substantially higher rate represented a few years ago.

C. W. M.

DIVIDENDS

Safeway Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 12.

F. E. Myers & Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Company declared an extra dividend of 5 cents on the common in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 13.

Giant Portland Cement Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $1.75 on preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Utah Copper declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 and Nevada consolidated Copper declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Power Corporation of Canada, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on $100 par 6 per cent preferred and 75 cents on the $50 par 6 per cent noncumulative participating preferred, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Southern Canada Power Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Mock Judson Voehringer Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Electric Auto-Lite Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common, $1.75 a share on the first preferred, and 87½ cents a share on no-par preferred, all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

American Wringer Co., Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Century Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Stroocke & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Gardner Denver Company declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $1.60 annual basis, compared with $3 previously. The dividend is payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Standard Cap & Seal Corporation declared an extra dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 29 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Strawbridge & Clothier declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Kentucky Securities declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company declared a special extra dividend of 20 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 28. This brings total payments for the year to $1.80, the same as in 1929.

American Coal Company of Allegany County declared an extra dividend of $1, payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Dec. 2.

Royal Baking Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 5.

National Standard Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record, Dec. 19.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared an extra dividend of 5 cents and the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents on the common.

New York Steam Corporation declared the regular dividends of $1.50 on the $6 preferred and $1.75 on the $7 preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

W. T. Grant Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 12.

American Car & Foundry Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1, to stock of record Dec. 16.

Hygrade Lamp Co. declared a $1 extra and the regular quarterly 35c common dividends as well as the regular quarterly $1.62½ preferred dividends. Dividends are all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Public National Bank & Trust Co., New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 2 to stoc kof record Dec. 20.

Canadian General Electric Co. declared an extra dividend of $1 on the common in addition to the regular quaretrly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the $50 par common and 75c on the preferred, all payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 13.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCOTTISH WOOLEN TRADE

Industry in Best Position Held This Year—Plant Activity Irregular

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAWICK, Scot. — The Scottish woolen industries are reported in a better position just now than at any other period this year, but conditions are not yet such as to give employment to all the available workers, a number of whom are either wholly idle or on short time.

In the tweed trade there are from 25 to 35 per cent of the looms standing idle. There are a few firms which are keeping all their machinery running, but the majority of them have not reached that point.

Goods for the spring season of 1931 still are being made, and those who are best employed are making fine, fancy worsted clothes of choice design, there being no demand for the plain style. Cheviot styles also are not much wanted.

Manufacturers are in London showing merchants the new ranges for the winter season of 1931-32, but buyers are cautious. They are carrying considerable stocks, and with a financial stringency they are not disposed to buy freely. They are looking only at novelties and designs which are new.

Prices are considerably lower than a year ago, but these are having no marked effect as yet because of world conditions.

The home merchants have little money with which to speculate, and Germany and Austria meanwhile are the best potential markets for Scottish tweeds. Little or nothing is being done with the United States, and the Colonial trade is small.

There has been an all-around expansion of business in the hosiery and underwear trade. More machinery has been brought into use on winter orders for underwear. The orders are not so large as usual, but they are fairly numerous, and the necessity of giving prompt delivery has compelled some of the manufacturers to run certain sections extra hours. Some departments are still on short time, however.

Knitted woolen goods for outer wear also are in rather better demand, but more work could be turned out from the available machinery. Ladies' pull-overs hold first place in the demand for fancy goods, and these are being taken by home merchants, and buyers for the United States, Italy and South America. Costumes, cardigans and scarfs are among the other lines wanted.

ECONOMIC SERVICE SEES RECOVERY IN THE FIRST QUARTER

That experience indicates that the decline in business is nearing its end, with recovery probable in the first quarter, is the conclusion of the Harvard Economic Society in its latest weekly letter. The letter says in part:

"Further shrinkage in business volumes and some further decline in commodity prices have occurred in November. Money conditions have meanwhile continued very easy, the banking situation on the whole is one of great liquidity, and the volume of acceptance financing is showing a seasonal increase. On the other hand, new capital flotations continued at low levels since midsummer, particularly such issues as furnish funds for corporate plant and equipment.

"Though clearly unfavorable to business in the immediate future, the reduction in new flotations is favorable to security markets and helps maintain an easy money market which will be favorable to the ultimate business revival.

"Business continues in the declining phase of the cycle, but experience during past depressions indicates that the decline is nearing its end, and that recovery will begin in the first half of next year, and probably in the first quarter."

NEWSPRINT PRICES UNCHANGED FOR 1931

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper Company announces to its newsprint contract customers that there will be no change in the price of newsprint for 1931.

The effect, the announcement said, is to stabilize newsprint prices for the coming year at the same rates as the company established at the close of 1929, which, in New York and Chicago, figure $62 a ton.

"After considering the situation very carefully and trying to view it, both from your standpoint and ours," the company's letter to its customers said, "We have concluded that there should be no change in our standard price of newsprint for the coming year.

"In reaching this conclusion, this company believes it is following a consistent policy. A year ago we vigorously opposed any price increase. Today we feel that any decrease in price is unjustified, and that it would be detrimental to the interests of the publishers as well as the paper manufacturers."

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE

Engineers Public Service Company reports consolidated gross earnings for the 12 months ending Oct. 31, 1930, of $52,945,391, an increase of $4,091,389 over the corresponding period last year, and consolidated net operating revenue of $22,592,831, an increase of $2,066,751. Balance applicable to reserves and to Engineers Public Service Company was $11,673,079, an increase of $1,029,911 over the previous year. Balance for common stock after depreciation charges of 9 per cent of the gross earnings was $5,079,692, or $2.71 on the average common shares outstanding during the 12 months' period.

SUIT TO REGAIN $25,000,000

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Suit to recover $25,000,000 from officers and directors of the Banco Kentucky Company, the Louisville National Bank and Trust Company, the National Bank of Kentucky and the Louisville Trust Company for the benefit of stockholders and depositors was filed in Jefferson Circuit Court here today. It was brought by Dr. Luther F. School, Jamestown, Ky., stockholder, and the Rogers Brothers Coal Company, Bevier, Ky., and the Rogers brothers individually, depositors in the National Bank of Kentucky.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Western Pacific Railroad Company reports for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 net loss of $303,099 after taxes and charges, compared with net income of $565,898, or $3.00 a share on 275,600 shares of 6 per cent preferred, in the first 10 months of 1929. October net income was $770,490 after taxes and charges, compared with $441,301 in October, 1929.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS OFF

YOUNGSTOWN, O. — Youngstown district steel plant operations this week will be at 43 per cent of capacity, compared with 46 per cent last week and 97 per cent in the like period of 1929. Reduction in operations is due to the contraction in sheet mill schedules.

Wheeling Steel Corp.

First & Ref. Mortgage 5½% Sinking Fund, Series A

Due July 1, 1948

A strong investment bond secured by a direct first mortgage on property which is in sound financial condition and has steady earning power. Company is carrying on long established businesses, oldest founded in 1852. For the 9 months Sept. 30, 1930, net earnings, after depreciation, were $3,863,508 or over 3.34 times interest requirements.

Price at market to yield about 5.20%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

70, Federal Street, Boston

New York Chicago

Higginson & Co. LONDON

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description. It has offices in the Atlantic Liners "*Aquitania*" "*Berengaria*" "*Mauretania*" and with affiliated banks operates over 2550 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The offices in Poultry and at 196 Piccadilly are specially equipped for the use of American visitors.

Head Office: POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2

Overseas Branch: 122 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $2,000,000,000

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34⅞c	35⅛c
Bar silver in London	16¼d	16 5/16d
Bar gold in London	85s 1⅛d	85s 1⅝d
Bar gold in London	85c 1⅛d	85s 1⅝

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$64,000,000	$825,000,000
Balances	38,000,000	119,000,000
F. R. bank credit	36,787,986	117,000,003

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85[illegible]	$4.8665
Cables	4.85½	4.85[illegible]	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2384	.2384	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1408⅝	.1408⅝	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4023¾	.4024½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749⅛	.1749⅛	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1126	.1116	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937¾	.1936¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3062½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3812½	.3812½	*
India—rupee	.3597	.3597	.3650
Japan—yen	.4962	.4962	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3437	.3437	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1206	.1206	.1196
Chile—peso	.0950	.0950	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.93737
Peru—pound	.3050	.3050	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7875	.7875	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00[illegible]	1.00[illegible]	1.00

*Par unsettled.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$20,887,053	$24,731,111
Net op inc	3,858,786	5,990,392
10 mos gross	189,274,118	220,687,731
Net op inc	23,518,950	40,151,705

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS LINES

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$4,677,769	$5,479,873
Bal for int	1,852,912	1,646,203
Surp af chgs	*1,446,732	1,231,280
10 mos gross	38,280,962	†47,199,741
Bal for int	8,634,855	10,834,533
Surp af chgs	*4,555,257	6,592,320

*After interest charges, including the adjustment bonds. †Includes $534,882 back mail pay.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$13,160,789	$17,496,824
Net op inc	3,498,708	3,443,985
10 mos gross	126,791,584	152,577,703
Net op inc	19,083,114	23,195,911

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$2,332,983	$2,071,369
Net oper inc	930,397	617,834
10 mos gross	14,004,810	15,058,609
Net oper inc	1,848,037	2,346,037

HERCULES MOTOR CORPORATION

Hercules Motor Corporation reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $543,000 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equal to $1.74 a share on the 312,500 shares. September quarter's net profit amounted to only $177, compared with $234,296, or 81 cents a share, in the preceding quarter.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for October surplus after charges of $237,120, comparing with surplus after charges of $261,938 in 1929. Ten months' surplus after charges was $1,481,077, comparing with surplus after charges of $1,349,423 for the period of 1929.

ENCOURAGING GAIN SHOWN IN EARNINGS OF BOSTON & MAINE

The October statement of the Boston & Maine Railroad supports the prediction that the $4 common dividend will be covered amply in 1930. For the first time this year net income surpassed the corresponding month of 1929.

Net railway operating income of $1,345,077, compares with $1,203,841 for October, 1929. Balance after charges of $772,533 increased 17.3 per cent over $658,622 in 1929.

After allowing for proportionate dividends on all classes of preferred stock, October net income was the equivalent of about $1.07 a share on the 395,051 common shares. This was the largest per share return of any month this year.

For the first eight months of 1930 balance for the common stock amounted to approximately $1.87 a common share. September added 49 cents. With the $1.07 a share for October, 10 months' earnings approximate $3.43 a common share. To cover the $4 annual dividend, on this basis, only 67 cents a share must be returned in the remaining two months.

Gross earnings continued to reflect poor business conditions, being $6,092,186 in October, compared with $7,651,447 in October, 1929, a decline of $1,559,260 or 20.3 per cent, of which decline $1,204,584 was in freight and $159,637 in the passenger account. To meet this decline in revenues, operating expenses were reduced $1,623,848.

FAVOR WITHHOLDING LOANS TO FORCE CUT IN COTTON ACREAGE

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A proposal to withhold bank loans to force reduction of cotton acreage in the South met virtually unanimous approval here today at a conference of the Southern Cotton Reduction Association.

The proposal provides for a reduction of at least 25 per cent each year for the next five years, as a means of bringing the price of cotton back to a profitable basis, estimated by conference speakers at between 18 and 20 cents a pound.

The only dissenter was William L. Glover of Orangeburg, S. C., who said he favored the plan, but "could not see how it would be enforced except with a shotgun.

The plan was submitted by J. E. Garrett of Corpus Christi, Tex., who explained it was generally favored in the Texas cotton belt. Country banks, he explained, would refuse loans of any kind for farming purposes to any farmer who refused to reduce his 1931 cotton acreage by at least 25 per cent or not more than 50 per cent of his cultivated area.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	96.2	103.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.8
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
September	83.3	120.1
October	82.6	121.0
November, wk. end. Nov. 7	82.2	121.7
November, wk. end. Nov. 14	82.3	121.6
November, wk. end. Nov. 21	80.8	123.8
November, wk. end. Nov. 28	80.6	124.1

CANADIAN FREIGHT LOADINGS

Loadings of freight on Canadian railroads in the week ended Nov. 22 totaled 60,606 cars, a gain of 2472 over the previous week, but 3970 below the like week in 1929. Receipts from connections in the week ended Nov. 22 amounted to 31,613 cars, a gain of 650 over the preceding week, but 4179 cars below the 1929 week.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 58⅛. DeBeers was 9⅛. Rand Mines 2⅝. Bar silver was 16¼d per ounce. Money was 1⅝ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2 1/16 per cent; three months, 2⅛ per cent.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Desert Adventures of Chimes and Chauncey

Chimes Meets the Magical Horned Toad

By FRANK DOWSETT

"WHOA, there, puppy dog! You are stepping on my tail!" Chimes, shiny black-coated English Setter puppy, stopped short, with her front legs stiff and far apart, and her cold, wet nose close to the ground.

"Stepping on your tail," she said in puzzled tones. "Where is your tail? Where are you? I cannot see anybody."

"Here I am," said the voice. "My goodness me! Can't you see me now? Your nose is right up against mine."

"Well, of all things," cried Chimes. "I do see you. What a comical fellow you are!"

Chimes sat down to study her new find. She was a newcomer to the Mohave Desert of California, and everything was new and interesting. Besides, she was just a curious young puppy.

In front of her, crouched in the shade of a blossoming greasewood bush, was the most curious reptile she had ever seen. It was short, squat, and covered with small scaly horns. It looked a little bit like a frog, with its round head, deep-set eyes, and long back legs, but still more like a very fat lizard, that had lost most of its tail.

"Who are you, or what are you?" inquired Chimes, scratching her ear with a back paw.

"If you will take your heavy, big paw off my tail, I will tell you," replied the squat individual.

"There, that is better," he said, wiggling his short, stumpy tail to make sure it was still in working order.

Mr. Phrynosoma

"Well, puppy dog," he continued, "I am a horned toad, though I should be called the horned lizard. My scientific name is 'phrynosoma'!"

"Fry who?" said Chimes, cocking an ear covered with curly black hair.

"No, no," said the horned toad, "Phrynosoma. But let us not worry about that. How long have you been on this glorious old desert?"

"Two months," replied Chimes. "I am living in the stone house over there that my master is building. My brother, Chauncey, is here too."

"Delightful," said the horned toad. "You must bring your master and your brother to see me sometime."

"I would like to," replied Chimes. "But how can I find you again? I am still puzzled about stepping on you without seeing you a few minutes ago."

"Oh, I shall be easy to find. I am living under this greasewood bush this season," said the horned toad. "I do not move around much. When you come to visit, just bark, and I will come out."

"But why couldn't I see you at first?" asked Chimes.

"Ah, ha," chuckled the horned toad. "That is one of my tricks. You see, this season, having taken up my summer residence in this greasewood bush, I am wearing, like Joseph, my coat of many colors."

"Yes," said Chimes, "I have been admiring the beautiful colors on your back. Your back is spotted with the beautiful glistening green of this greasewood bush, the golden yellow of its blossoms, and with many spots of blue, and red, and brown. But what has your color to do with it?" he added.

"My colored coat," replied the horned toad, "makes it possible for me to disappear quickly. All I have to do is lie perfectly still by this greasewood bush and I am invisible to any but a very keen searching eye."

"It does not seem possible," said Chimes.

"All right, you doubting Thomas of a puppy," said the horned toad, good-humoredly. "Let us try it again. Close your eyes a moment. Now. Open them again. Can you see me?"

"No," cried Chimes, "I cannot. But now I know your smell, I can smell you. You must be quite near."

Another Trick

"I am," replied the horned toad. "Here I am, just below your floppy ear. Feel that?"

"Ouch," said Chimes. "Yes, I feel something sticky on my ear. Ah, now I see you again. That is wonderful; a wonderful trick. But what did you do to my ear?"

"Just another one of my tricks," touched it with my sticky tongue, like that."

"Phew, that was quick," said Chimes. "Your tongue came out and went back into your mouth so quickly that I could hardly see it."

Just then a fly settled on Chimes' nose, which was inquisitively close to that of the horned toad. Quick as a wink the horned toad's tongue shot out and the fly disappeared.

"That fly has gone to get me my lunch," explained the horned toad.

"That is funny," said Chimes. "I did not see him leave."

"That is just a case of the quickness of the fly deceiving the eye," said the horned toad, with such a chortle that his baggy chin puffed up like a tiny pair of bellows. Then he winked at Chimes, a sly wink.

"What strange eyes, you have," said Chimes. "Your eyelids remind me of window shades. When you wink, it looks just as if someone were pulling down the shade, and then 'snap,' the shade has flown back up again."

"We have to have eyelids like that," explained the horned toad, "because our old hides are so tough, and so covered with tiny horns, that if we did not have softer material for eyelids, we would scratch our eyes when we wink."

The horned toad laughed so boisterously over this remark of his that his head went up and down between his front legs at a great rate, and his eyes blinked rapidly.

While the horned toad was doing his "push-ups," Chimes could see that the skin of the horned toad's throat and stomach was pliable, like the eyelids, and that this soft skin covered the undersides of the legs.

"I think the circle of horns on your head is most interesting," said Chimes, when the horned toad had finished his morning exercises. "They must be quite useful when you are digging a hole to bury a bone."

"Puppy dog," laughed the horned toad, "I do not bury bones. But the horns on my back are useful. Do you want to see another disappearing trick?" he chuckled.

"Oh, yes," said Chimes.

"All right," said the horned toad. "Close your eyes again, and count ten. Then open them and see if you can find me."

Hide-and-Seek

Chimes closed her eyes obediently and counted ten. When she opened her eyes again, the horned toad had disappeared. Chimes looked all around her, but could not see him. She ran around the greasewood bush, sniffing, and snuffing with her cold wet nose, but still could not find the horned toad again.

"Well, of all things," said Chimes, sitting down and diligently scratching her ear. "Where has that horned toad gone to now?"

"Hey, hey, puppy dog, you are sitting on me," cried a muffled voice.

Chimes jumped up in great alarm, but she could not see any horned toad where she had been sitting. Then there was a tiny eruption of sand at her feet, and the horned toad emerged, puffing and grunting and very short of breath.

"Puppy dog, puppy dog, how could you," said the horned toad, blowing out his cheeks, so that his breath hissed between his small round teeth, and his body was blown up to almost twice its size. "You were sitting right on top of me."

"I am sorry," said Chimes, "but I did not see you there."

"Of course, of course," said the horned toad, now breathing evenly again. "I know you could not see me. That is one of my tricks. I dig a hole in the sand with the horns on my head, and hide, with my nose just near enough to the surface, so that I can breathe.

"But that is once when I could not breathe," chuckled the horned toad, "with you sitting on top of me. That is once when the trickster was tricked."

"Do another trick," said Chimes.

"Not today, puppy dog, not today," laughed the horned toad. "As a matter of fact, as the desert magician I should show you many more tricks, but not today.

"Some other day, however," he added, "I may show you how I play 'possum,' and how I squirt red fire out of my eyes. But not today."

So saying, the horned toad began to climb a small flat rock to take his sun bath, but he slipped and fell over on his back.

"Quick, quick," he called to Chimes. "Turn me over on my stomach."

Chimes obligingly turned the horned toad over with her nose.

"Thank you, thank you, puppy dog," said the horned toad, quite flustered, "I just cannot stand being flat on my back, and it is so difficult for me to get back on my stomach again, because of my short legs. I am almost as badly off as a tortoise, or a turtle, when I get on my back."

"I am glad I was able to help you," said Chimes.

"Yes, yes," replied the horned toad. "You are such an obliging puppy dog, that I cannot understand why we horned toads are supposed not to like dogs. I liked you the moment I saw you, even though you did step on my tail."

"Thank you for liking me," said Chimes, "I like you very much, and hope you will do more tricks for me. Let us play together often, summer and winter."

"Not in the winter, puppy dog," said the horned toad. "I sleep during the winter. Horned toads, you know, hibernate like bears in holes in the ground.

"And in the late summer," continued the horned toad, "I have my children to look after. My wife now is looking for a nice warm hole in which to leave the eggs. Our children will be born in just a few days. I hope we shall have at least 10 children this year to instruct in the ways of the desert."

"Will you teach me, too?" said Chimes, wagging her tail in her most inviting manner. "And my brother, Chauncey?"

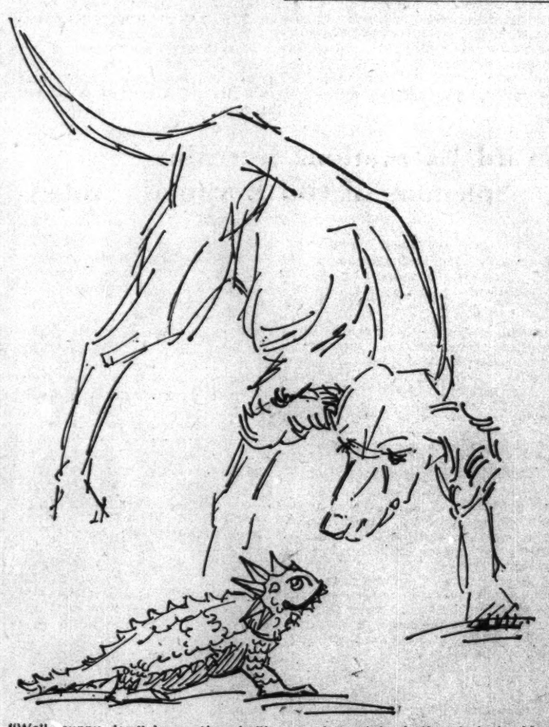
"Surely, surely," said the horned toad. "But now I must take my sun bath, and my midday siesta. You had better run home to lunch, puppy dog."

"Yes, sir," said Chimes, "I will run right along, and thank you again for showing me so many tricks, Mr. Desert Magician."

Found in December

Use the letters of the word "December" and find:

1. An animal with horns.
2. Before.
3. Only this and nothing more.
4. An article of furniture.
5. A color.
6. Myself.
7. A kind of grass.
8. A glowing piece of coal.



"Well, puppy dog," he continued, "I am a horned toad, though I should be called the horned lizard."

Wilda T. Miller

Under the Mushrooms

When mushrooms peep among the grass,
If you should chance to walk that way,
You'll spy beneath them as you pass
Perhaps an elf, perhaps a fay,

And hear their magic secrets told;
Or if you take them by surprise
You'll see their pretty wings unfold
And off they'll dance like butterflies!

Elizabeth Fleming.

Through Father's Magnifying Glass

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

Part II

"KISH, kish, kish, kish, kish," went Paper Cutter, while Magnifying Glass bobbed his head aside until the page should be turned.

Alice could hardly wait until the sharp smooth blade had finished its work.

As soon as this was done she peered through the smooth shining face of Magnifying Glass.

The letters on the page were still turned into stems; but they were the stems of grasses; and down on the ground beneath them were some little black creatures, running hastily to and fro.

"Ants!" exclaimed Alice, and then she gave a cry of amazement. "What are they carrying in their front legs?" she asked.

Under the direct gaze of Magnifying Glass, she could see quite plainly that the small creatures were all carrying round white objects.

They held their tiny burdens well in front of them, and a little up in the air, with their heads up, too, so that nothing should interfere with what they were carrying.

"Those are the eggs from which other ants are to be born," said Magnifying Glass. "The Mother Ant is called the queen of the ant city. She always has worker ants around her, and as fast as she lays the eggs these helpers pick them up and carry them away as you see these doing.

"Where do they take them?" asked Alice.

"To rooms that have been built for them in the walls of their city. As the eggs hatch and more and more ants are born, the city increases in size until a big ant mound is formed."

"I would like to see an ant city," said Alice. Already she had begun to think that this book, or one like it, could tell her things that would be very wonderful indeed.

Magnifying Glass bobbed away from the page again.

"Kish, kish, kish," went Paper Cutter, and another page was opened before the big blue eyes of Alice, and there was a picture of a big flat stone.

The stone raised itself from the page, and on the ground beneath it were some very small baby ants struggling to learn how to use their legs and feet.

"It's too bad the stone fell on them," said Alice.

"It didn't fall," announced Magnifying Glass. "The Mother ant planned to have the eggs hatch there. That's the beginning of the ant city you wanted to know about. She laid her eggs there, because she hadn't any rooms ready yet for her babies, and she knew that the sun would warm the stone just as if it was a little stove and that the heat would help bring her babies from the eggs and keep them warm."

"And then what happens?" asked Alice. She reached out her hand to hurry Paper Cutter along; but he had already begun to cut the leaves of two more pages.

"When enough ants have been born to work with their mother, some of them begin to build the city, while others tend the younger babies."

As Magnifying Glass spoke, the stems of grasses were seen on the next page, and here, instead of eggs in their mouths, the worker ants were seen, carrying tiny particles of soil and very small pebbles. They plied them up into an ant mound with rooms and halls and corridors in it; and burrowed down into the earth, where there were more halls and rooms—roadways and ravines, through which the ants might travel, and in which they might live.

Magnifying Glass looked very important as he laid his head down on the table again, and Paper Cutter settled himself beside him for a little rest.

"I wish they'd begin again," said Alice. "I want to see something else through that glass.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

If You're Lonely

Lettie was very lonely. She had just moved to the neighborhood and all her old playmates were miles away. Of course, there were little children here, too, but she didn't know them yet.

Lettie had a nice little motto, or rule, which she used to put in practice in her old home. It was, "When you're lonely, do something for somebody." It worked very well there, but how could she do something for children whom she did not know?

As if in answer to her question she heard a faint meow, meow, at the kitchen door. She ran to open the door and found the sorriest looking little white kitten, all bespattered with mud and dirt.

The poor little thing seemed half starved so Lettie gave it a saucer of milk.

And then she started giving it a bath which it needed almost as badly as the milk. She was so busy scrubbing off the mud and dirt that she did not hear a step on the porch.

"Excuse me," said a friendly voice, "but someone said our lost kitty had run into your yard. Her name is Snowball."

"I guess this is your kitty. She doesn't look much like a snowball yet but she will by the time I have finished her bath," laughed Lettie.

By the time the two girls had finished Snowball's bath they were no longer strangers.

"You must come home with me and see the cunning little basket in which Snowball sleeps," said Rosalie.

On the way over Lettie told Rosalie how lonely she had been before Snowball came meowing to her door, and she told her about the rule, "When you're lonely do something for somebody."

"And the rule worked even when I was beginning to think there was no one I could do anything for," said Letty happily.

"Nobody but my poor little lost Snowball," corrected Rosalie with a laugh.

Bean Bags in Animal Shapes

If you want to make a pleasing gift for a little friend, try a set or two of bean bags made in animal shapes instead of the usual square kind.

Pick out some gayly-colored pieces of material from the scrap bag. Press them smoothly and then stand an animal cookey cutter on and trace around for the pattern. For each animal bag that you are making cut two pieces exactly alike. Lay them flat on each other and sew them together with the seam on the outside. It is best to sew them on the sewing machine so that they will hold the beans safely without tearing. Leave a little hole for putting in the beans. Ask Mother or Big Sister to show you how to make the buttonhole or blanket stitch. Then go round the rough edges with this stitch. It will hide the seam and make a pretty finish, especially if you use bright-colored floss for the stitching. After putting the beans in the bag sew up the small hole. Then sew flat black buttons on at the proper places for eyes.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Number Puzzle published Nov. 24:

I woke before the morning,
I was happy all the day,
I never said an ugly word,
But smiled and stuck to play.
And now at last the sun is
Going down behind the wood,
And I am very happy, for I
Know that I've been good.

R. L. Stevenson.

Mail Bag

Cresco, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor and Waddles:

I'm Kitty-Witty, a small yellow-eyed gray puss who lives in the mountains, and I'm writing to tell you how glad I am to have "The Adventures of Waddles" enlarged. My little mistress finds it great fun to cut out the comic strips, and paste them in a notebook for the children in hospitals.

She told me that the kind deeds as well as cheery verse, in the "Adventures of Waddles" would be very helpful for little shut-ins.

I have a game that I am fond of—riding in the auto and watching things run away through the back window. My mistress says I make a nice muff for her hands on a cold day.

I hope to see you soon Waddles, and I thank you, dear Editor, for the Mail Bag. Purringly yours,

Kitty-Witty B.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

We have been reading the Mail Bag for quite a long time and have enjoyed the letters very much.

I have a little brother, 8 years old, and I am 10 years old. We live on Digby Island near Prince Rupert city in northern British Columbia. My brother and I go to school by boat. Prince Rupert is about 100 miles from Alaska, so we have long summer evenings when it stays light till about 11 o'clock and also short winter days. There are many deer living on this island and they get so tame they run around in broad daylight.

My daddy has charge of the lighthouses and buoys and sometimes he takes us on trips to see them.

This summer when my father and mother went away on a trip, my brother and I stayed at a camp on Vancouver Island and we had good fun. There was an old Ford car at camp which they called the "Galloping Goose." We went for picnics and rides in it. The beach was rocky, but the water was quite warm. I learned to swim and float on my back. My daddy and mother were pleased when they came back.

I should like to hear from any girl my age living in Holland, France, or Australia. Victoria M. S.

Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have read The Children's Page and enjoy it very much. I go to a Christian Science Sunday School here every Sunday. I am a Camp Fire Girl and the name of our group is "Wakapi Nahon." My Indian name is Can Te Wa Ste. We have 10 girls in our group and do many nice things, such as horseback riding, hiking, sewing, and lots of other things.

This summer we went to Cleveland, O., to visit my grandmother and saw the Terminal Tower, and Lake Erie and the moving stairways in the large department stores, which we do not have in Omaha.

I have two brothers, Junior, who is 8 years old, and Bobby, who is 13 months. I am 12 and would be very glad if I could correspond with any girl from any place.

I will close, with love from a new Mail Bag friend. Joyce S.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have been wanting to write for a long time.

We live quite near the River Rouge Park. It has a golf course, swimming pool, table and stoves for picknicking, and it is a nice place to go.

I am 9 years old and would like to have any girl of my age write to me from any country. I go to Thomas Edison School, and am in the A 4 grade. I have two brothers. My big brother is 11 years old and my little brother is 16 months old. My little sister is 3 years old. When I get home from school, I mind my little brother for my mother.

I will answer any letters I receive from any girl. Muriel R.

Union, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I think the Monitor is wonderful. Mother has taken it ever since I can remember, and I enjoy reading it. I do wish you would put some more "Milly-Molly-Mandy" stories in. I like them so much—even if I am 12 years old. I am in the seventh grade this year. It is lots of fun. I use many Monitor clippings in my work at school.

I have 14 rabbits to take care of, so I am kept busy, cleaning their hutches and all.

I do wish that someone would correspond with me. I don't care what age they are or what country or state they live in. I promise to answer every letter eagerly.

Here's hoping that Mr. Wastebasket is out motoring in this lovely weather when my letter arrives.

Virginia H.

(Translated from the German)

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

For a full year I have been going to Sunday school. In our class we are all 11 years old. I have also read beautiful stories from the Monitor.

In our school there are eight grades; I attend the fourth grade. My teacher is very good with us. Outside of school time, we have to play football. Playing football gives me much joy. My father has made a kite for me, which we fly when the wind is right. Oh, how high it flies into the air, higher even than the skyscrapers!

Every day many big ships come into the Hamburg harbor and go to sea again. Hamburg has very many large shipyards with many big cranes. Many big ships are brought there for repair. Everywhere in the harbor there is much life and activity, and every stranger has especial pleasure in becoming acquainted with the Hamburg harbor. We also have a tunnel under the Elbe, leading from the wharves to Steinwörder. This tunnel is used for the most part by the workers of the shipyards, for them to reach their places of work. Many big ships have been built at the Hamburg shipyards. Soon the Bremen, Europa, and Columbus will come to Hamburg too to be overhauled there. In the center of the city we have the Alster. Here it is very beautiful, especially in the summer with the many rowboats and sailboats on the water.

I hope that my letter will give pleasure and that I may also just receive a letter.

Sincerely your friend,
(Signed) Heinz-Hermann L.

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is the very first time I have written to the Mail Bag. We have a cat and a dog. There is another cat downstairs and it always comes to play with ours. It is very interesting to watch them.

I like reading the Children's Page, also the Children's Corner. Snubs is very interesting as well.

I am 9 years old and should like to hear from girls my age. Sheila T.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Betty V. (7), New Orleans, La.—Especially from England.
Barbara R. (7), Omaha, Neb.
Constance C. (9), Fairhaven, Mass.
Alice C. (13), Omaha, Neb.
Marjorie A. (11), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from Sweden, Switzerland or Holland.
Mary R., Durban, South Africa.

BOYS

Robert V. (6), New Orleans, La.
Joseph H. (13), St. Albans, N. Y.—From foreign countries.
Harvey T. (10)—Exchange stamps.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Homemade Aquariums

Have you ever tried to keep an aquarium? It is a very simple matter, and if the fish are well housed and carefully looked after, they will be happy and healthy, as their lively movements will soon prove.

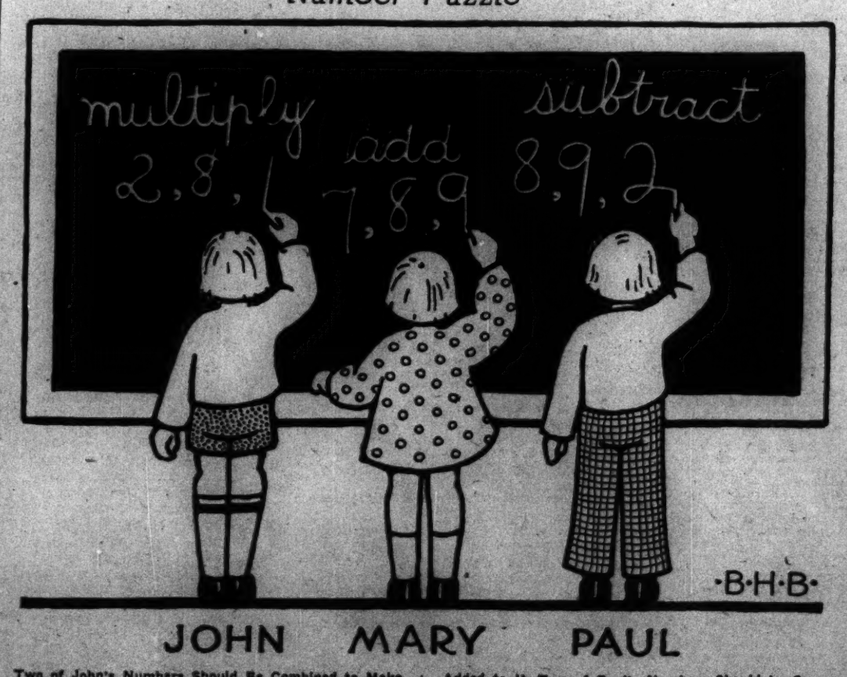
When you are choosing your fish be careful not to mix "bullying" fish with timid ones. For instance, goldfish should not be put with sticklebacks, and, of course, see to it that they are not overcrowded. You can easily tell if this is the case, for they will swim near the surface seeking for air. Fish should never be handled, so to move them use a small hand net, or pour them gently into another bowl.

Water snails and water plants both help to keep the water clean. The snail can be found in almost any pond or ditch, and he will very kindly eat away the green slime which sometimes accumulates on the bowl. The water weeds not only suck up any bad air, but look very beautiful in the water. Set the plants into two or three inches of washed shingle, and then fill the bowl, or tank, with fresh water from a very fine watering can, but be careful not to use boiled or filtered water.

In very hot weather the water should be changed every three days; in cooler weather about once a month; and in the winter twice in the whole season is sufficient. Your fish will not need a great deal of food, but they like it regularly, and any food they leave should be removed at once. Dried beef, chopped very fine, is a meal they well appreciate, also vermicelli, and ants' eggs crushed.

It is best to place your aquarium where the fish get full daylight without strong sunlight; and try not to move the bowl unless it is really necessary.

Number Puzzle



JOHN MARY PAUL

Two of John's Numbers Should Be Combined to Make One Number, and Then Multiplied by the Remaining Number. Two of Mary's Numbers Should Be Combined as One Number and the Other Number Added to It. Two of Paul's Numbers Should be Combined as One Number and the Remaining Number Subtracted From It. When These Are Done Correctly, John, Mary and Paul Will Receive the Same Answer.

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IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers

USE OF WHEAT ON KANSAS FARMS TAKES BIG JUMP

Survey Shows Nearly Seven Times as Much as in 1929 Will Be Fed to Stock

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Nearly seven times as much wheat will be fed in Kansas this season to live stock and poultry as last season, according to an estimate put out Nov. 18 by the State Board of Agriculture.

Based on reports from 700 Kansas bankers, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, says that 27,207,000 bushels of the 1930 wheat crop will be used during 1930 and 1931 as compared to 4,001,000 bushels in 1929 and 1930.

Reports come from every quarter of the State that wheat is being fed to all kinds of live stock with good results. Dairy farmers, hog farmers, poultry farmers, and feed lot operators are using wheat as supplemental food and in many cases wheat forms a large part of the grain ration.

Apparently the low price of wheat has overcome much of the sentiment against using wheat for livestock feed. The large amount of wheat being fed may result in a reduced demand for commercial feeds.

"It is fully realized," says Secretary Mohler, "that the amount of wheat fed and to be fed to livestock is a difficult item to estimate, and that actual performance during the coming months will depend largely on the trend of wheat prices and the relationship between the price of wheat and corn and other feeds.

"Any material improvement in wheat prices will no doubt move wheat into market channels rather than into livestock stomachs. On the other hand, if wheat prices remain at present levels an even larger quantity than indicated at present may be fed."

Attention is called to the fact that Kansas corn production this year is 30,600,000 bushels smaller than last year and 55,400,000 bushels below the average of the preceding five years. Grain sorghum production is 4,000,000 bushels below last year and 10,300,000 bushels below the five-year average, and the tame hay crop is the smallest in 15 years.

On the other hand, the oats crop was 14,500,000 bushels larger than last year and 7,200,000 bushels above the five-year average. More cattle and sheep are on Kansas farms this year than last, but fewer hogs. In view of present feed requirements in relation to feed supplies, the feeding of 27,207,000 bushels of wheat is not improbable.

Will Long, wheat farmer of Ford County, speaking at the Kansas National Livestock Show, said that wheat bacon has caught the popular taste. He declared that western Kansas is to have quantities of wheat pork in the future, and that California will pay a premium for it. He is enthusiastic over the part wheat feeding is playing in the solution of wheat surpluses.

Music

Reinald Werrenrath

Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, gave a recital to the accompaniments of Harry Spier. Mr. Werrenrath offered a program of Lieder, Danish Songs, South African Songs and British and American Ballads.

Returning after an absence of two years, Mr. Werrenrath was greeted by many old friends and many new ones, although there was a regrettable number of vacant seats, a circumstance which may have occasioned the singer's remarks on the convenience and profitableness of radio broadcasting. In fact, Mr. Werrenrath at the close of the second group established an atmosphere of informality by his well-chosen and amusing words concerning the Danish text, an informality which persisted throughout the remainder of the afternoon.

Of Mr. Werrenrath's voice and ability it seems hardly necessary to write at length. His is a voice of ample proportions, resonant and of even quality, although one noted a disconcerting tendency yesterday to edginess in the upper register. The pure baritone quality, however, is unshadowed, and when Mr. Werrenrath chose to unleash it, as in "Der Traum" by Rubinstein and "Licht" by Sinding, one became aware that its luster is undimmed. "Lieber Alles" by Wolf he sang with a touch both light and sure; "Ein Friedhof" by Franz he made an excellent example of legato singing. Of the South African songs by Theophil Wendt, who it will be remembered was conductor of the People's Symphony Orchestra two years ago, Mr. Werrenrath made much. Mr. Wendt's songs were not unknown to a Boston audience, inasmuch as they were sung here two years ago, under the direction of the composer, and to the accompaniment of the People's Symphony Orchestra. One found pleasure in Mr. Spier's simple, though well made song, "Sweet Apple"; in "Limehouse," by Walford Hyden, and "Collette," by Edith Harrhy. And of course, there were encores, among which appeared another charming song by Mr. Spier, whose accompaniments were a feature of the afternoon.

Amy Ward Durfee

Saturday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Amy Ward Durfee, contralto, gave a recital of lieder, with Reginald Boardman assisting at the piano. Mrs. Durfee placed before her public a program which arrested the eye. Sans the traditional area, her listed numbers included but four or five which might be considered of inferior worth. Of the first group one listener at least found most to commend in the "Japanisisches Regenlied" (Marx), although the song itself is of slight intrinsic value. Quiet and smoothly flowing, text and music were aptly interpreted. The second group, given over to Donaudy and De Falla, contained songs more adapted to the individual quality of Mrs. Durfee's voice, for it must be admitted that at present her powers are not sufficient to reveal in a wholly satisfactory manner the import of any but songs of a lyrical nature. Thus, in the "Spesse volte in me fan lite" of Donaudy, and the "Nana" of De Falla, we found the singer at her best. One might also mention the De Falla "Jota," which is really a piano solo with voice obbligato, a fact which Mrs. Durfee graciously recognized as she brought Mr. Boardman forward to share the applause.

"La Fille du Laboureur," a charming ditty voicing the difficulties of the lovely daughter of a farmer in choosing one among her numerous suitors, was artfully sung. One also remembers with pleasure "Attributs" and "Ballet," piquant fragments by Poulenc, together with Carpenter's amusing song, "Bid Me to Live," from the "Odes of China," yet these are songs which make no excessive demands upon the singer, either by way of vocal equipment or interpretation. Were Mrs. Durfee to develop additional resonance . . . were she to deepen the quality of her tones, she would then have a foundation upon which to build the dramatic climaxes that now find her inadequate. Mrs. Durfee is a singer of intelligence. She has labored faithfully. That she accomplishes no more is a reflection upon the methods of tone production in which she has become entangled. The rather small audience gave Mrs. Durfee a flattering reception.

G. M. S.

Optimism Brings Employees Bonus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—When it became apparent about a year ago that many lines of business, affecting many individuals, were about to pass through a period of economic readjustment, Robert J. McKim, president of the Stewart drygoods company, Louisville's largest and oldest department store, had all employees gathered in one room after hours.

"You are never to talk 'business depression' during working hours," he told them. "Under no conditions are you to discuss so-called hard times or poor business with customers or among yourselves. You will find that there is a good and definite reason for this. If your customer starts talking about bad business conditions, you are politely and tactfully to change the subject. You will find that this mental attitude is all important."

A definite result of this policy was the announcement on Thanksgiving Day that the firm had experienced one of the best years in the history of the organization and would distribute a Christmas bonus of approximately $10,000 among its 700 employees.

University Taxed for 2,000,000 Acres

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—Two million acres of land in west Texas, owned by the University of Texas, will be for the first time subject to taxation when an enabling act is passed by the State Legislature at its January session putting into effect an amendment to the State Constitution passed in the recent election.

Portions of the university land lie in seventeen counties. Heretofore these counties have had to pay the cost of building roads across the land, policing the territory, and maintaining the local government without having the right to tax the university land as they taxed the privately owned land.

No official estimate of the amount of taxes that will be levied on this land is now available, George Sheppard, state comptroller, said. Unofficial estimates, however, place the figure between $800,000 and $1,000,000. Oil wells which are flowing on many parts of the university lands raise the value of the land much higher than that of other lands.

FATALITIES ARE LAID TO DRINKING DRIVERS

Holiday liquor drinking accounted for several of the 28 motor fatalities in Massachusetts last week, according to figures announced Nov. 30 by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Of the 128 persons convicted of driving under the influence of liquor during the period, 17 are today in jail, he said.

There were 937 licenses and registrations revoked last week, 337 less than the previous week and 294 less than the corresponding week of 1929. Of this total, 101 were for driving after drinking and 445 were due to insurance cancellations. Failure to use caution in approaching railroad crossings cost the lives of five persons, the registrar pointed out.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT OLD SOUTH FORUM

An alliance of Great Britain and the United States was urged by Randolph Churchill, 19-year-old son of Winston Churchill, the British statesman. Young Churchill spoke in the Old South Forum, Nov. 30, on the subject, "Will Socialists Save England?" which referred to Socialism as represented by the British Labor Party.

Mr. Churchill answered the question in the negative and criticized Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of Great Britain and leader of the Labor Party. He advocated that the United States and Great Britain maintain an embargo against wheat and timber. He also advocated interference in China by these powers to stop fighting there.

STUDY OF EDUCATION CONFERENCE SUBJECT

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A summer conference will be held at Yale University from July 6 to Aug. 8, under the auspices of the Department of Education for a select group of advanced students of education.

Prof. Clyde M. Hill, chairman of the Department of Education of the Yale graduate school, in announcing the plans Nov. 30, said the conference will bring together 100 advanced students of education representing colleges from all sections of the country.

WEST POINT TO PLAY IN HAVANA

HAVANA (AP)—Gen. Albert Herrera, chief of staff of the Cuban Army, announced on Nov. 29 that officials of the United States Military Academy at West Point had accepted an invitation to send a football team to Havana next fall to play the Morro Castle cadets. The date for the game has been tentatively fixed for Nov. 29 or 30, 1931. The Morro Castle cadets, representing the Cuban military school, were defeated by Army plebes at West Point on Nov. 27.

NATIONS REJECT FULL PUBLICITY ON WAR SUPPLIES

Adopt Measure Providing Statements on Money to Be Expended

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Though Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations demands fullest and frankest publicity for war materials from all its signatories, the Preparatory Disarmament Commission voted Nov. 28 to refuse direct publicity for war materials in service or in reserve, substituting instead publicity for amounts of money to be expended on materials.

The vote was nine to seven, with the American delegation, which attaches the greatest importance to publicity measures, voting with the minority. The British delegation refrained from voting.

The decision followed the report of a subcommittee of military experts which was evenly divided upon the merit of direct publicity.

One group—Belgian, British, French, Japanese, Rumanian and Jugoslav—declared the impossibility and impracticability of direct publicity. Another group—German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish—declared equally categorically that publicity was not only possible and practicable, but vitally necessary if the convention were to secure the maintenance of peace.

Nations opposed to publicity were particularly apprehensive of consequences if publicity of materials in stock were recommended. They claimed such publicity would endanger national defenses.

Debate in the full commission followed the lines already charted by the experts. Japanese, French and Jugoslav spokesmen expressed conservative views. Viscount Cecil of Great Britain found himself embarrassed by the extremism of this group but just as he has done on many other roll calls at the present session he sided with the French by refraining from voting.

The Dutch and Italian delegates strongly urged the fullest publicity but their arguments could not convince the commission. Hugh S. Gibson refrained from speaking but the American delegation voted with the states desiring the utmost publicity.

The commission adjourned until Dec. 1, when the subcommittee's report on air armaments is expected to be ready. Following discussion of this section of the treaty the commission will proceed to a third reading which is not expected to take long and then the legal experts will complete the draft. The committee of budgetary experts will meet Dec. 11 to examine sections of the draft disarmament convention relating to financial control and will prepare tables for obtaining budgetary information.

Most Noises Held to Be Unnecessary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Two-thirds of city noises and four-fifths of machine noises are unnecesary and "have just been allowed to grow up," said Dr. Edward E. Free, consulting engineer of New York in an address before the Hartford Engineers Club.

The biggest obstacle to noise prevention, according to Dr. Free, who as a specialist in acoustics conducted the first noise survey in New York City, is public apathy. Once public opinion is aroused, in his opinion, correction is sure to follow. A generation not far distant when it will be reprehensible for cities to allow noises, and when sound-proof houses will be the rule, was foreseen by the speaker.

To solve the noise problem in any given city, Dr. Free believes a survey of noises should be taken to determine what conditions demand a cure. This would serve to locate noises which are intrinsically annoying, like the policemen's whistle, noises that rise above the general noise level, like the rattling of ash cans in the middle of the night, noisy street intersections, and the like.

Dr. Free agreed with Hiram Percy Maxim, of Hartford, inventor of the Maxim silencer, that real estate values would be increased in many cases by the location and reduction of noises.

New Hampshire Seal; What Is It, Anyway?

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The question of what constitutes this State's official seal has become such an enigma that the Legislature, which convenes in January, will be asked to solve it.

The seal now used by the Secretary of State shows a ship under construction with a sun in the background. On other seals there is a wharf near this ship. On still others the wharf is burdened with a cargo in barrels. And some show men working on the wharf.

The seals on the official flags used by Gov. Charles W. Tobey and his predecessor, Huntley N. Spaulding, and by the latter's predecessor, John G. Winant, differed in detail.

A committee including Harlan C. Pearson, secretary to Governor Tobey, has been giving its best thought to the problem.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Holiday program.
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange, Bob Emery.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Sportsman Orchestra.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not."
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Companions Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Lewis James, tenor; Brigadiers Quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; "The Stockbroker's Clerk."
10:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Fess Williams's Orchestra; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music; temperature.
6:15 Ray Sinatra and Eliot Daniels, piano duo.
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time;NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC Phil Cook.
7:45 Lou Bonick's Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male trio; soloist; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra; Ruth Ryons, soprano; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor; soloist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:09 "Musical Gems."
11:35 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:55 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Dance Program time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 "Romance in Rhythm"; orchestra.
6:30 Shepard Stores Orchestra.
6:45 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:00 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Marion Wise, contralto; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist.
7:15 Political talk.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Al Lombardo's Aristocrats.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:40 Organ recital.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 MacDowell Ladies' Quartette.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, What Happened to Jane.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Piano duo; soloist.
2:00 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

'APPLE WEEK' PLANS ARE MADE BY CLUBS

Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs in Massachusetts have designated the week of Dec. 1 as "Apple Week." At meetings of 51 of these two organizations during the week, the apple industry of Massachusetts will be discussed.

Apple sauce and apple pies will be the subject of 37 speakers who will address these meetings. Of these, 28 are apple growers, and the rest members of the Massachusetts Agricultural College staff or the State Department of Agriculture. Apple recipes will be distributed by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association for the use of Wiwaniennes and Rotary Anns, it is announced.

JUSTICE MALTBIE ADVANCES

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—William M. Maltbie, a justice of the supreme court of errors since 1925, on Dec. 1 became chief justice of Connecticut and Chief Justice George Wakeman Wheeler of Bridgeport, was retired after 20 years in that office.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 2

Rhythmic Music

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). Popular ballads by well-known musical comedy stars. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Popular review and specialties. 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra return to west coast period. 9.

Vee Lawnhurst, vocalist-pianist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Murray Kellner's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Popular reminiscences. 9.

Jack Parker, tenor; male trio; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Popular review and a revival medley. 9:30.

Guest soloists; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Jesse Crawford, organist; chorus; Louis Katzman's Orchestra (CBS—T). Half hour. 10:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Dinner music. 6:05, 6:45.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Intermezzo. "L'Amico Fritz" (Mascagni); Sleeping Beauty Waltz (Tchaikovsky); March of the Little Lead Soldiers (Pierne); Abendlied (Evening Song) (Schumann); Overture, Roman Carnival (Berlioz). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Features, Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture; Andante, Fifth Symphony of Beethoven; Reinaldo Hahn's "Were My Songs with Wings Provided." 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Guest soloist; Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF—T). Classical half hour. 9.

Premiere of "Pioneer Programs" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). New series depicting pioneering achievements in electricity. 10.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). "Songbird period." 10.

Characteristic Music

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian period by soloists and balalaika ensemble. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

New England story (Standard—WEAF Chain). Soconyland period. 7:30.

"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain). Philander Lee and his brothers Leander, Meander and Salamander. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). 10.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain) Scrambled versions of some of our most popular radio programs. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). Weekly political résumé. 7.

"Air Scoops" (WEAF Chain). Elinor Smith, American birdwoman. 7.

"Laws that Safeguard Society" (WEAF-T). Fundamental law by Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.

"The Early Book Worm" (CBS—T). Selected reviews by Alexander Woollcott. 7:45.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

William Osgood Field (WJZ Chain). Harvard lecturer and traveler, just returned from the "Lost Valleys of the Caucasus," guest of the "Highroad of Adventure" period. 8:45.

YOUNG GIRL WINS CHERISHED PRIZE AT CATTLE SHOW

14-Year Old Miss Takes Junior Feeding Contest at Chicago Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A 14-year-old girl took one of the chief prizes at the International Livestock Exposition, which opened here Nov. 29. Sarah Ann Tolan, a bright-eyed high school freshman, won the championship in the junior feeding contest with her yearling Aberdeen-Angus, Chocolate.

Although her victory is in the junior class, veteran stockmen and agricultural college experts are keenly interested in it. The last two years of the international the judges selected the junior prize winner as champion of the entire show. Chocolate, therefore, is an important competitor to all who aspire for the highest honor of the great exposition.

The young miss who fed, groomed and exhibited Chocolate comes from a family given to prize winning. Her father and uncles also won important ribbons on the opening day of the exposition.

Last year the Tolan boys, Garrett, Paul and Enos, ran a close second to the champion, who happened to be one of their own neighbors. This year they at last got the honors.

But prize winning is not a new experience for them. As Sarah Ann explained as she stood watching her prize-winning Chocolate, the Tolan family has "just scads of ribbons"—they keep them in boxes at home. Most of them have been won at county and state fairs. Her father, she said, began exhibiting at fairs when he was a 12-year-old farm boy. She herself started when she was 10, she added.

Despite adverse weather and conditions, this year's exposition is larger than ever before. It is a magnificent pageant of the nation's productivity, bringing evidence of ever-rising standards of excellence. The management reports about 13,000 head of live stock entered. In some divisions so many sought to enter there had to be rigid selection. Out of 251 carload lots only 100 were picked to go before the judges.

The grain and hay show showed some effects of drought but most of the old exhibitors were back. "They were good sports enough to enter even if the growing conditions in their section were not favorable," said one of the officials.

Live stock judging contests, designed to encourage young stock breeders to set themselves high standards, occupied the arena Saturday. For the fourth year, the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College team won the collegiate judging class. A team from Pawnee County, Kansas, won the non-collegiate contest. Harold Hofstrand of Church's Ferry, N. D., won the highest individual honors in the non-collegiate group, Ursel R. Cavett of Jet, Okla., the collegiate.

Great Power Plant Starts in Ozarks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROLLA, Mo.—The first of 10 hydroelectric power projects in the Missouri Ozarks, completed at a cost of about $1,000,000, was put in operation Nov. 1. The dam is across the Niangua River, about 20 miles north of Lebanon. It was constructed by the Missouri Electric Power Company and will furnish electricity to 10 Ozark towns.

The plant will have two units of 1500 kilowatts each, equaling 4000 horsepower. The dam is 17 feet high and 450 feet in length. A 12-foot tunnel was forced through 800 feet of solid rock beneath a hill, in which length there is a drop of 24 feet, thus furnishing ample power to run the turbines.

H. E. Murray, who was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1927, engineered the project. A lake seven miles long and one-half mile wide was formed by backwaters of the dam.

BUILDING TRADES ARE MARKING TIME

Employment in the Boston building trades appears to be simply marking time, the latest survey by the Building Trades Employers' Association reveals. It shows that there are still a great many men out of work and that the trades have maintained practically an even level in employment for several months.

Labor leaders cite three legitimate reasons for the lack of increase in the building trades employment. One is that the trades have practically rejected the "stagger" system of employment whereby the employees would work in two three-day shifts. Another is that the proposed building projects are still only in the blueprint stages. Lastly, the jurisdictional adjustments which are expected to improve conditions in the trades world, do not take effect until the first of the year.

Jobless in Italy Seize Bread Wagon

TURIN, Italy, (AP)—Last week's manifestations by the unemployed, resulting from erroneous reports that the Fiat Motor Company was to close for an indefinite period, have resulted in a decision that all public works programs shall be begun immediately instead of waiting for the New Year.

The Prefect called all authorities of Turin province together and told them this work should be started at once to solve the unemployment crisis.

The seriousness of last week's manifestations became known on Dec. 1. Manifestants defied the authorities by marching publicly with pockets turned inside out; they seized and rifled a bread wagon.

The police acted vigorously and the Fascist militia was called out, but the authorities immediately acted for relief. Coupons for bread, rice and coal were distributed, transportation was furnished those who were able to return to farms and live for the winter, and steps were taken to establish a large relief fund.

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO ADULT WORKERS

Adult workers, particularly those with dependents, will have preference by Boston department stores and other merchants affiliated with the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in the hiring of extra help for holiday trade. Heretofore high-school boys and girls have been hired to a great extent for this temporary work. The new plan, adopted this year because of economic conditions, will provide opportunities for employment to about 1500 persons, according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board.

Extra employees for this seasonal period are expcted to be as numerous in the Boston stores as in any one recent year, indicating that the merchants have no expectation of any substantial lowering of the volume of business usually done at this time of year, it is said.

ANTI-STEEL TRAP LAW ENFORCEMENT SOUGHT

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—An organization to assist the department of conservation in the enforcement of the anti-steel trap laws was formed at a meeting of representatives of humane societies, women's clubs, farmers and sportsmen here Nov. 30.

Frank H. Washburn Jr., of Worcester, was elected president. Other officers were William H. Westcott of Harvard, vice-president; Miss Sue Higgins of Brighton, secretary-treasurer.

HOME FOLKS SEE PROGRESS OUTDO CRIME IN CHICAGO

World Hears of Gangs, but Citizens Point to $500,000,000 Improvements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Less advertised than crime, Chicago's city plan moves steadily forward. Citizens see little or nothing of gangsters but much of the practical results of this civic vision.

They travel over highways or through double-decked streets brought into existence by the plan; they play in parks on "made land" and they picnic in the 33,000-acre forest preserve acquired since planning began.

The Chicago Plan Commission estimates that improvements valued at $500,000,000 have come to the city directly or indirectly from this municipal effort.

It was just 21 years ago that the commission held its first meeting, and nothing since has stopped plan improvements. As a result, Chicago has changed its appearance. Persons returning after 10 or 15 years' absence scarcely recognize some parts of it. The shore line isn't where it used to be; parks occupy space that was a part of Lake Michigan when they left; boulevards boast skyscrapers where formerly there were no streets at all.

Not even business recession stops plan progress. An important link in the boulevard system is under way. This is a bridge at the mouth of the Chicago River which, with its approaches, will connect the new lake shore drive of the south side of the city with the shore drive of the north side. It will relieve crowded Michigan Avenue of about half its burden, it is estimated. Work is begun on this $10,000,000 project and bids for the bridge itself will be advertised before the end of the year.

When the plan was drafted by Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett more than a quarter of a century ago, it was intended primarily to make the city more convenient. Easing the flow of traffic was a major object. One of the first things the planners did was to draw a heavy black rectangle about the down-town district, indicating four streets which should be widened to carry cross-town traffic around the "Loop" instead of through it. Other black lines indicated projects for helping vehicles in and out of the center. Most of these lines have become actualities. The four wide streets around the "Loop" are complete, and traffic flows through them naturally.

Broadening of streets around the "Loop" has tended to pull the business district into new areas, and many new buildings are located on the widened thoroughfares. The Merchandise Mart, although across the river, is reached by the new system. This building sacrificed much valuable ground space to make possible a north shore drive in harmony with the plan.

Straightening of the Chicago River is another plan project recently completed. Now that the bend is removed it will be possible to open up several down-town streets formerly blocked by the curve. The next move, however, is up to the 13 railroads that come into the city over a network of tracks in this area.

Harvard Excavations Revealing Splendor of Old Burgundy Abbey

The Abbey of Cluny, once the center of Middle Ages monasticism, is gradually yielding its splendor and dignity of archaic Romanesque architecture to the picks of Prof. Kenneth John Conant, associate professor of architecture at Harvard and a corps of student assistants who are engaged in excavating this ancient site, located in historic Burgundy.

Although the abbey at Cluny was once the center of the Western Church and exerted a powerful influence on the history and art of the period, it is one of the least known of places with great names. Tourists and scholars generally pass it by. The church, which was built about the year 1080, was sold to contractors and partially taken down for its building material between 1798 and 1823; while the old abbey buildings were razed to make room for encroaching modernity.

Two paragraphs from Mr. Conant's report to the Medieval Academy of America, which institute is sponsoring the work, depicts the extent of this age-old splendor:

"The fabric (rubble and cut stone) of Cluny carried on the tradition of the archaic Romanesque, while giving the promise of the typical fabric of the twelfth-century Romanesque and suggesting more vaguely an articulated structure of the Gothic period. The splendid decoration of the building centered upon a great frescoed Christ in the principal apse—a painting probably inspired by Italy and more remotely Byzantine and Early Christian work, but there was in addition a marvelous profusion of sculpture, representing the Romanesque tradition newly formed under the auspices of the monks.

"This structure deserves the first place among early medieval buildings by reason of its size and dignity as the head church of the congregation of Cluny, and it is hard to doubt that it stood very high as an æsthetic achievement. It is entitled to take its place in the first rank as the major enterprise of the great period of the Romanesque, an edifice richly endowed by the past, precocious in its time and boldly anticipating the future."

Mr. Conant has done a series of drawings of the buildings for Radcliffe college and the series is to be included in the complete building program of that institution.

Character Education Proposed for Potential Motor Operators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—A program of character education to prepare children to meet highway problems is advocated by Robbins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, in the current issue of the bulletin of the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Department.

"Administrators realize," he writes, "that now they are limited in securing improvements in operators because of the amount of imperfect material with which they must work. An ideal result can be obtained only by providing better material, and this can be done only through education.

"If we intend to have better operators, we must develop the good characteristics of children. Character education, so far as it pertains to the future potential operator of a motor vehicle, ought to be followed out along two main lines. One is that which teaches each child the rights of others, instills in him consideration and leaves with him, as a mental characteristic, the ability to contemplate every situation in which he takes part, not only in regard to his own participation, but also that of all others concerned.

"Every man learns by his successes and his mistakes; so also a child can learn. When he reaches the age where he is allowed upon the highway and operates a motor vehicle, then any good habit he has formed in the past, in the exercise of which he considers his own conduct and determines for himself by use of his conscience as to whether it has been right or wrong, will appear and be of the utmost value. If a child is taught by constant, kindly, critical analysis of conduct to make that analysis for himself, then, when he gets to be older, this habit will have become so strong that it will apply to every experience in which he engages."

POLISH ALLIANCE HOLDS EXERCISES

The Polish National Alliance observed the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the society, in Boston, Nov. 30. The main feature of the celebration was the placing of wreaths at the foot of the equestrian statue of Washington and the statue of Kosciuszko in the Boston Public Garden.

Another feature was the meeting held in Franklin Union Hall in the afternoon, which about 1500 people attended. Among the speakers at the meeting were John Romaszkiewicz, president of the alliance; Kasimir Sypniewski, censor of the alliance; and Joseph A. Conry, representing Mayor Curley.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB ELECTS

Allen H. Wood was reëlected president and Robert T. Bushnell, District Attorney of Middlesex County, was elected vice-president of the Boston Automobile Club, at its annual election, Nov. 28, in the Hotel Statler. Among other officers chosen were: treasurer, Bradbury Cushing, manager of the Hotel Statler, and secretary, William Fisher, former traffic commissioner.

MT. HOLYOKE CHOIR GETS GRANT OF $1000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — The Mount Holyoke College Carol Choir has received a grant of $1000 from the Master School of Music Association, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., in recognition of the quality of work done in the music department.

The association, founded in 1904 as a professional training school for concert and opera, claims many successful and celebrated graduates, among them Philene Talco of the Metropolitan Opera Company. In 1928 Bryn Mawr was the recipient of a grant similar to that just received by Mount Holyoke.

BOOKS SENT TO SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—For four years the Portland public library has been augmenting its service for school children by taking library books into the different schools, one book for each pupil, to be interchanged until each has read all. Last year over 900 such books had a circulation of 75,000.

LIBRARY GETS $15,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The sum of $15,000 has been awarded to the Trinity College Library by the Carnegie Corporation of America, it has been announced by Remsen B. Ogilby, president of the college. The money, which will be used to acquire new books for the library, will be given in five payments over a period

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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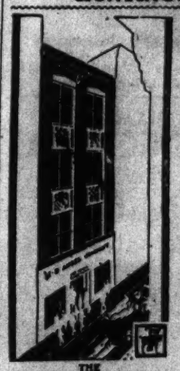

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Where: Italy.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An Italian composer, some of whose operas are produced frequently in many countries. Like so many musical geniuses, Verdi came of humble people, for his father kept the cothbined shop and inn of a small Italian town. When still a lad, Giuseppe entered the employ of a merchant who was also a fine musician. Thus began his education along the line which he was to follow always.

While studying with the music master of the local cathedral, Verdi wrote his first compositions, which were marches. He was 15 when he wrote his first symphony. There followed a period belongs Aïda, one of the most ing his musical education. His first opera, produced there in 1839, was a failure and almost caused the composer to give up all thought of writing for the stage. Meanwhile he had been appointed conductor of a municipal orchestra and organist of a neighboring cathedral. But it was not long until the authorities of La Scala in Milan induced him to write another opera, which was at once an enormous success. With the production of Ernani which followed in 1849, Verdi reached the dizzy eminence of being the most popular composer in Europe.

In the early 1850's were written three of the best-known of his operas, Rigoletto, Il Trovatore and La Traviata, with which Verdi reached the height of what the critics describe as the second period of his development. During the third period he was striving to free himself of certain of the old conventions; and to that period belongs Aïda, one of the most popular operas ever written which, someone has said, shows a "wealth of melody, massive ensembles, picturesque local color, and other attractive qualities." Verdi did, of course, compose other than operatic pieces; but to the average opera goer the mere mention of his name brings an instant association with the delights of Trovatore or Traviata or Aïda.

A Word a Day

Primeval

Whatever may be described as "primeval" literally "belongs to the first age," for that is the exact rendering of the Latin *primæuus*, compounded of *primus*, "first," and *œuum*, "age."

The word may be used in cases where the sense to be conveyed is "original," "primal," "primitive," and designates that which "was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

Pri-me'-val (not prim-ev'-al) is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *ice*, *e* as in *key*, *a* as in account.

"This is the forest primeval." (Longfellow.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

New Castle News: How far away and long ago it seems since the test of a faithful husband was his fidelity in watering the rubber plant while the rest of the family was away.

Auxvasse (Mo.) Review: Another thing that is beyond the comprehension of mere man is why the runs in invisible stockings are not.

In Lighter Vein

Bored

The Bore: "Only the other day I was relating my adventures to a man who's traveled the world, and, believe me, he sat with his mouth wide open."

The Bored: "Quite! And his hand in front of it, I suppose."—*London Opinion.*

Certainly Does

Harry, wearing his first pair of pants, went down town to see his father. After Daddy had told him what a big man he was, he asked him if he would like a nickel. Harry replied:

"Well, it makes a feller feel better to have a little money in his pockets."—*Liberty.*

Easier but Expensive

First One: "Yesterday I stepped into the middle of the street, held up my arms, and stopped a runaway horse."

Second One: "That's nothing. Today I held up two fingers and stopped a taxi."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

OLD SPANISH-AMERICAN CUSTOM

Judge

"Fellow patriots, now that we have elected our new president—down with the tyrant!"

Why

The aristocratic, well-dressed lady emerged from the building in which she rented an apartment on the three-months-in-arrears system. Observing a roughly clad man shoveling snow from the sidewalk, she abstracted a dime from her purse and approached him with charitable intent.

"My poor man," she said, "do you have to do this for a living?"

"I do, madam," retorted the fellow, frigidly. "I'm your landlord."—*Chicago Daily News.*

What They Say

"Upward Movement"

"There is now an upward movement. . . . It is not a time to put up the topsails. There will be no boom immediately. But the time has come to put up the mainsail. A ship with bare poles today has a coward for a captain."—*Herbert Casson, Economist.*

Why Dam the Stream?

"This propaganda for hoarding money must cease."—*Dwight W. Morrow, Senator-elect from New Jersey.*

"Work, Work, Work"

"Everything I have succeeded in has been difficult."—*Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France.*

A Quotation for Today

SMALL service is true service,
While it lasts,
Of friends, however humble,
Scorn not one.
—WORDSWORTH.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Sponge meowed and asked me to come upstairs last night - said she had something to show me —
Then she wanted to know if I could hear water splashing around —
After which she meowed and said "well, no one expects a dog to sing, but that ought to convince you that a bath isn't such a terrible thing after all!"
We went to the bathroom door and she said "Do you hear all that singing in there?" And I said "Yes. It's the Boss" —
And I listened a moment and said "Yes. He must be taking a bath" —

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

King Tut

(American Weekly)

Hollywood, Calif.

ONE day, six years ago, E. G. Henry happened to be in a Hollywood drug store when a little girl came in, crying pitifully and holding a wriggling ball of black fluff in her arms. The ball of fluff, Mr. Henry observed, was a puppy of no particular breed.

"What's the matter?" Mr. Henry inquired of the little girl. "Anything wrong with your dog?"

"No," sobbed the child. "He's all right, but mother says I can't keep him, even though I found him and he doesn't belong to anyone. She says I've got to get rid of him someway."

The man stroked the head of the dog and comforted the heartbroken child. "I've wanted a dog for a long time," said Mr. Henry, just talking to hear himself talk, "and if you'll let me have him I'll promise you he'll have a good home and plenty to eat. Maybe I'll even teach him to do some tricks."

In order to make the deal appear very businesslike, Mr. Henry gave the little girl 30 cents, all the change he had with him, for her pet. The child left the store bewailing the loss of her new-found playmate, but happier because he was going to be well taken care of.

Little did Mr. Henry dream that his half-promise to teach the dog some tricks would come true in a most interesting and profitable way for him. To date, "King Tut," as he named the dog, has earned his master the neat sum of $50,000, salary he has collected for his many rôles in the movies.

While King Tut was still an awkward pup, Mr. Henry saw that he was a very intelligent dog and he began teaching him simple tricks for his own amusement. As the dog mastered one trick after another, his owner appreciated that he had acquired what cinema directors call a "find" and he conceived the idea of renting the dog's services to the movie studios.

King Tut was a success from the moment of what might be called his screen test and found himself cast with some of the most famous stars of Hollywood. He never seemed to be self-conscious and appeared to enjoy acting before the camera. Every week he learned some new trick which made him more valuable to his master and to the movie directors.

Mr. Henry is as grateful to King Tut as the dog is to him and he devotes all his time to keeping the canine fit for his career. The "mutt" that was bought in a drug store for 30 cents now lives in a style befitting his income and is as well known around the Hollywood studios as Rin-Tin-Tin and other celebrated canine actors.

Gloves for the Workmen

A RELIEF gang of about 125 men had started work on some grading one cold morning up in Toronto, according to word from R. B. E. An automobile drove up to the curb and the foreman was handed 90 pairs of gloves and told to give each barehanded man a pair. No doubt the giver wishes to remain unknown, but perhaps we can let out this much, he is a member of the firm of some paper box specialists.

Odds and Ends

Adding Machines

Adding machines existed in the seventeenth century, one with many of the devices of the modern machine having been invented by the French philosopher and mathematician, Pascal, when he was only 17 years old.

THE PERFECT POLICEMAN

According to August Vollmer, professor in police administration at the University of Chicago, the ideal policeman must have many qualifications. A few of them are as follows: The wisdom of Solomon, the courage of David, the tolerance of Confucius, the patience of Job, the strategy of Napoleon.

Mutual Benefit Societies

Manuscripts dating back more than 1000 years, recently found in China, show that mutual benefit societies were popular as early as the ninth century, fines being levied for failure to bring in one's contributions of wheat and millet.

A Literary Oasis

At a free library maintained in a remote country district in Arkansas not a book has ever been misappropriated, although the door is never locked, and people are free to select books at any hour of the day, and keep them as long as they wish.

Largest, With Reservations

Worcester, Mass., claims the distinction of being the largest city in the United States not located on an ocean, a lake or river.

Women Drivers

More than 10 per cent of the motor licenses issued in Berlin during the summer were granted to women.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

American Sentiment and India

TENS of thousands of political prisoners, headed by Mahatma Gandhi, are in prison in India, according to authentic reports. The wave of nonresistance and noncoöperation has subsided somewhat. In London men of British and of Indian lineage, Christians, Moslems, Parsees, Hindus, sit at a dignified round-table conference, pondering and discussing the situation. In every nation those interested in the problems of civilization and of colonial administration are watching its developments.

In the United States the luncheon clubs, which are becoming Americans' chief forums for the discussion of foreign affairs, are eagerly debating "British Rule in India," or "Gandhi's Defiance of Britain." Some English friends who are disquieted by all this clamor over a matter which they consider one of purely British concern might well still their apprehensions. For throughout it all, in the United States, at least, sounds the clear note of conviction that difficult as is the situation in India the British are by nature and experience best fitted to cope with it, and that no immediate relaxation of their authority over its heterogeneous peoples is to be desired or to be feared.

The complaints, which began with a small group of Swarajists—now swelled into a great Nationalist movement—have been freely ventilated in the columns of the world press. Nevertheless, should the extremists carry the day and British authority be immediately withdrawn, the penalty would fall heaviest on the complainants. India, left to her own political devices, would only too soon present to the civilized world a spectacle more shocking than that of China today. The nature of the problem is well suggested in this paragraph from an article by the Marquess of Zetland, former Governor of Bengal:

> It is well to bear in mind that the peoples living in British India number some 250,000,000 souls; that they speak more than 220 languages, belonging to six different families of speech; that of these 250,000,000, 229,000,000 are illiterate; that they comprise innumerable sects of no less than nine distinct religions; that they represent every phase of civilization from the Stone Age to the twentieth century; that no one of the 163,000,000 Hindus may marry any one of the 50,000,000 Moslems; and finally that the 163,000,000 Hindus themselves are separated by an exclusive and fissiparous system of caste into innumerable water-tight compartments whose members are cut off from one another by an elaborate system of social inhibitions and religious taboos.

The conditions are not happy for self-government. Even were these peoples trained in performance of the duties of citizenship, their marked racial, lingual and religious divergences would make anything like efficient representative government impossible.

Writing in 1910, Lord Minto, then Viceroy, with Lord Morley—an historic democrat—as Secretary of State for India, said of the political capacity of the peoples of India:

> We have distinctly maintained that representative government in its western sense is totally inapplicable to the Indian Empire, and would be uncongenial to the traditions of Eastern peoples—that Indian conditions do not admit of popular representation—that the safety and welfare of this country must depend on the supremacy of British administration—and that that supremacy can in no circumstances be delegated to any kind of national assembly.

Notwithstanding this estimate of Indian capacity for representative government, British sentiment accepts the proposition that in due time India shall receive dominion status. That time is not here—any more than the moment at which the United States shall give to the Philippines their long-promised independence. In both cases a period of political education must precede the gift of political independence. In both cases the retention of the administrative and military forces of the governing power is essential to the maintenance of that peace and good order under which alone can the period of education be safely and fully realized.

Americans who think they see in Gandhi's picturesque assault on the salt tax a parallel to the Boston Tea Party, and in the aspirations of India for complete independence an analogue to their forefathers' revolt in 1776, should look more deeply into the conditions existing. The points of difference are more numerous than those of resemblance, and the true analogy lies rather between the Indians and the Filipinos than between Gandhi and Samuel Otis or John Hancock.

Is There a Price to Progress?

FOR years copper companies have engaged in research in the endeavor to produce more copper; and they have been so successful that waste piles of former years have been made to yield richly.

Now the copper companies have agreed to curtail production in order to get the price up to where they can make a profit. This curtailment means some unemployment.

For years the rubber industry has sought means to increase the output of rubber. Originally the rubber tree grew wild. Now there are immense cultivated groves and the product is so ample and so regular that the price of crude rubber has sunk to a low level. Word comes that a large number of British-controlled companies in the Far East have decided to restrict output to help the market. This restriction means some unemployment.

The current economic thesis is based on the premise that to have prosperity more men must be making more goods so that more men will have more money with which to buy more goods produced by more men. But when an inventor comes along with a machine that will do the work of a dozen men and double or triple the output, the men displaced must receive other work that they may make money to buy the increased goods produced by the machine that has put them out of a job.

Just recently road work was begun in a southern city in order to ease the unemployment situation. Steam shovels hissed and chugged. But the men engaged on the job protested. Steam shovels, by doing the work of many men, deprived many of jobs. And so the steam shovels, invented to keep down costs and increase production, were taken off the job, and the work went on according to methods of fifty years back—pick and shovel and brawn.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just announced a new variety of sugar cane that will produce almost a ton more of sugar to the acre. This is the result of a total of fifteen years of research, and comes at a time when sugar is selling at a price where it is difficult to make a profit.

Invention and research mean progress of one kind, and men must progress. More and more the bounds of mankind's enjoyment are set not by their ability to contrive or produce, but by their understanding of how to use—and more especially how to share—the goods and the leisure produced. To extend these bounds there must be moral and spiritual progress, a growth of social justice and unselfed service.

Putting Religion Above Science

NOT many years ago physical science was almost universally regarded as the inexorable foe of things religious. It was challenged by those who felt that they saw in its daring advances beyond the beliefs which had been cherished for centuries a menace to the morality and the consequent well-being of the world. Today with progress made along the lines of these advances beyond anything even dreamed of a generation or so ago, the physical scientists themselves are stretching out their arms toward the religion which they were supposed to have displaced.

One of the latest investigators thus to acclaim the value of the "spiritual element in our experience" is Sir Arthur Eddington, the noted British astrophysicist. In an address recently radiocast throughout Britain and the United States, he declared that today physical science is built on a foundation which knows nothing of mechanistic determination. "Our faculties, our purposes are genuine," he said, "and ours is the responsibility for what ensues from them." He added:

> In our own nature, all through the conduct of our consciousness with a nature transcending ours, there are other things which claim the same kind of recognition—a sense of beauty, of morality, and finally at the root of all spiritual religion an experience which we describe as the consciousness of God.

But this is not the whole of Sir Arthur's conviction in such direction, and it is here that his training asserts itself. "It means a great deal to me," he said, "to conceive of God as Him through whom comes power and guidance, but just because it means so much I have no use for it if it is only fiction which will not stand close examination. Can we not give some assurance that there is such a God in reality and that belief in Him is not merely a sop to my limited understanding?"

One of the greatest lessons which has been learned from the progress thus made in the realm of physical science is that an honest seeking for the truth does not mean the discarding of anything of proven worth. That which has shown its value in the past as an inspiration to a higher morality is built upon a solid foundation; what must ever give way before genuinely scientific thought is mere doctrinal belief, with its oftimes associated bigotry and self-righteousness.

This lesson the physical scientists themselves, however, must also learn, or they are likely to fall into a danger similar to that into which religionists of the past have so frequently fallen. The idea of God can be understood only through spiritual thinking. So long as they honestly are seeking for a clearer, higher knowledge of Truth, they will advance into larger and larger fields of true knowledge. When they allow themselves to be sidetracked into realms of sheer speculation and dogma, to that degree are they on questionable ground. The religion that can be put above physical science must be that which has proved itself indisputably to be based upon Truth.

Democracy and the Classics

COUNT SFORZA, in a recent appreciation of Lord Balfour, deplored the imminent disappearance from British political life of the scholar-statesman. He recalled that, on one occasion when Gladstone was visiting Italy, his host at a public function was unable to complete a quotation from Horace he had commenced. The only person in the room who could supply the missing words was Gladstone himself, and Count Sforza regrets that this kind of incident will soon become impossible, not, as one might have hoped, because Italians are getting to know their Horace better, but because statesmen are ceasing to know him at all.

If Count Sforza's apprehensions are justified, everyone will share his regrets. It would be hard to overestimate the debt which British public life owes to the fact that so many of its leading figures during the last couple of centuries have been wont periodically to escape from the bitterness of party politics into the calm and serene air of classical literature. Stanley Baldwin, in a well-known passage of what is perhaps his most celebrated public utterance, speaks with gratitude of the purifying solace that he found in the odes of Horace during the stress of his first parliamentary election campaign, and many others have recounted similar experiences.

Fortunately the Count's belief that the influence of classical culture is necessarily departing out of politics is somewhat exaggerated. If, as he observes, classical learning has been exclusively the prerogative of statesmen who have had no real understanding of the needs of the democracy (and this may indeed be doubted), it has been so only because in the past higher education has not been available for those classes from which democracy takes its natural leaders.

There is nothing in classical culture itself that is alien to the temper of democracy, for the most famous democracy the world has ever seen was partly its outcome and partly its cause. Now that even the oldest English universities are not confined to a single section of the community, democracy will doubtless find among its leaders many who have received the peculiar impress of the classical ideal.

Speeding the "Prosperity Limited"

RAILWAY executives in the United States seem to have learned the benefits of economical spending. While others have paced before time-tables to see when the "Prosperity Limited" would arrive, these railroad men have busied themselves fittingly in roundhouses and on right of ways. Their report to the Interstate Commerce Commission reveals how much they have done this year to speed the train of general prosperity.

In the face of unusual competition, railroads might have been considered as doing well if they had approximated the improvements of 1929. The $698,821,000 spent for equipment, roadways and structures during the first nine months of 1930 was about 22 per cent more than the same for 1929; it exceeded the amount spent in any similar period since 1924, when reports by quarters were first received. This outlay has enabled the carriers to improve stations, rolling stock and roadbeds so as to be ready to handle an increased amount of traffic without delay.

Economists who recommended a year ago that improvements be made during this period of slack business will find in the railroads' recent activity a major example of coöperation. Almost every carrier expected revenues to decrease in 1930. This did not deter the executives, who recognized the advantage of buying materials and labor while prices were low. While spending more this year, they are getting proportionately more improvements than the same number of dollars would have bought in 1929. The executives, with their "Prosperity Limited," have shown the way and set a suitable speed for others who would like to reach the station of Better Business on time.

The Economics of Soviet Export

SOVIET exports have been an object of increasing international attention during recent months. Measures to counteract alleged Soviet "dumping" have been contemplated in some cases and actually enacted in others. The Russian Communists have been accused of employing a new weapon on behalf of world revolution by selling their products on world markets at such artificially low prices as to promote industrial depression, unemployment and consequent popular discontent.

Now, while the Soviet press certainly misses no opportunity to draw Marxian morals from the present world economic depression, there is little reason to suppose that the Soviet trading organizations are permitting themselves so expensive a luxury as would be represented in the endeavor to promote this crisis by accepting lower prices than they might otherwise obtain. In fact, the Soviet need for foreign currency to pay for the machinery and equipment which must be purchased in foreign lands in order to carry out the five-year plan of national economic development is so acute as to make any sacrifice of realizable cash highly improbable.

The selling of Russian products below world market prices, whenever instances of this kind can actually be established, may much more reasonably be attributed to other causes, such as the necessity for opening up new markets, the existence, in some cases, of political prejudice which has to be overcome through price concessions, and finally the frequent requirement for prompt payment, a disadvantage which foreign purchasers are not slow to appraise and exploit.

Sometimes almost panicky apprehensions are expressed to the effect that the Soviet Union, by eliminating private profit, will be able to undersell the rest of the world permanently. It is quite true that the Soviet Government possesses certain facilities for forcing export because of its monopolistic control of industry, banking and foreign trade, and because there is no real relation between the paper rubles which circulate inside Russia and the more solid currencies of foreign countries.

Nominally the Soviet ruble is stabilized in the neighborhood of two to the dollar. If, however, the Soviet Government wishes to import tractors or turbines which can be paid for only in foreign currency, it may regard the dollar as worth, in practice, any number of rubles, and accordingly attempt to ignore its internal production costs when considering products designed for export.

Yet it is a fallacy to assume that forced export of goods at prices below the real value of the materials, labor transport and other factors involved in their production can be practiced on any large scale without injury to the national economic organism.

If and when the strain involved in the execution of the ambitious five-year plan is mitigated, it is quite probable that the Soviet Government, in its foreign commercial relations, will be guided by the normal trading instinct to buy at the cheapest and sell at the highest available prices.

Editorial Notes

What an opportunity those 10,000 students coming from all over the world to the United States each year have of finding a sensible balance between the assertion of foreign Communists that Americans are practically all out of work and of other propagandists who say all Americans are rich and have made their money at the expense of other countries.

Could those birds which, taking roost on a transatlantic liner at the pier in New York, awoke to find themselves far at sea and which eventually landed at London, have been English sparrows and starlings taking a flying trip to the Old Country?

In a study of 100,000 motor accidents, the New York Automobile Club has revealed that 34,197 resulted from the invasion by one driver of a lane that belonged to another. Keep In Line—Don't Cut In.

Paris says that shiny cloth will be fashionable this winter. How nice that our last year's suit will be right in style.

The Slavic Peoples: The Serbs

III

BELGRADE

THERE are approximately 17,000,000 South Slavs, and they live chiefly in the countries of Jugoslavia and Bulgaria, two-thirds in the former country and one-third in the latter. The territory they occupy is somewhat smaller than the State of Montana and comprises the greater part of the Balkan Peninsula. The heart of this area is inhabited by the Serbs, who at present hold a dominant position among the various South Slav groups.

Numerically they are approximately equal to the Bulgarians, whose rivals they have been for more than a millennium. They present several differing physical types, but the most representative Serbs are lithe, strong, agile and good-looking. They are essentially a mountain people, a nation of the woods. Those tribes that have given a tone and character to the whole national group are inhabitants of "Shumadiya," which may be interpreted "woodland."

This Serbian nucleus has come for the most part from the high, grim, barren Dinaric Alps, a region north of Greece and east of the central Adriatic, which in spite of the meagerness of its natural resources has produced some of the most virile, resourceful and gifted people in southeast Europe.

The mountains and the woods have left a deep impression upon the Serbian character. They have formed the mold in which the Serbian ideals, aspirations and outlook upon the world have been cast. The people of the mountains are always more or less nomadic. They are dynamic, individualistic, democratic, loyal to vigorous tribal leaders. They are almost always brave, extol personal prowess, place a high estimate on individual worth, resent insults, despise cowards.

* * *

Mountaineers are not wealthy people, and the Serbs are no exception. They have a relatively simple social order, and depend for success on individual ability. With them there is practically no division of labor, no gulf between classes, not very much luxury. All live more or less in the same rough, hardy manner, and the rich and mighty are distinguished from the humble only by a few golden trinkets, brighter rugs and more spirited horses.

For mountaineers the greatest treasure is not wealth, but honor; the greatest crime, cowardice; the greatest virtue, hospitality, and the greatest joy is comradeship, victory and songs about brave deeds. With such people, who have but few written laws and a rather unstable method of living, traditions and customs are tenaciously preserved, carefully observed, and tend to become the supreme norms for which everything else is sacrificed.

Without any question such have long been the striking characteristics of the Serbian people, who are warriors, cavaliers, hosts, troubadours. A high regard for individual prowess and the exaltation of bravery permeate all their songs and stories. They love romance and praise gallantry. Five hundred years ago they had a great king who for a short period gave them domination over the whole Balkan Peninsula, but his successors, after dissipating his power, were completely overwhelmed by Turkish armies.

For more than four centuries after that the Serbs were a subjugated nation. They withdrew into the hills and woods, raised pigs, tended flocks, eked out a meager existence in small mountain settlements, glorified their past and dreamed of future liberation. The whole wealth of this people during a long dark age was in their national pride, in their faith, their fidelity to Christianity, their loyalty to one another, and their boundless love of Serbia.

* * *

You may picture small, crude settlements scattered among wooded hills and inhabited by virile, unschooled stock raisers. The people were divided into large families, directed by powerful patriarchs and grouped about strong local chiefs. On saints' days they held lavish celebrations, enlivened with games and stories and song. During a week of each year every family kept its "slava," when it held open house for everyone who wanted to come and visit.

At that time minstrels sang all night long of wonderful deeds of the past, of romance and war and religion, of the oppressive Turk and of coming liberation. There were games and folk dances, banter, repartee and golden romance. The guests vied with each other in their stories and exhibitions of prowess, and the hosts all tried to outdo one another in lavish hospitality. And in all this there was little class distinction. The poorest sat at table with the richest, all enjoying the good things together.

It was such songs and stories and celebrations that for centuries preserved the Serbian morale and taught generation after generation that the Serbs were the keepers of the frontier, destined some day to drive back Islam. That day of revolt finally came a century and a quarter ago, and these hardy, indomitable mountaineers, singing their old songs of pride and bravery, fell in line behind a mountain chief and began, against a vast empire, a struggle which continued, with intermissions, 114 years, and ended in 1918 with overwhelming victory.

Today many of the old mountain settlements have become towns, and a few of them fine, modern cities. Well-cultivated fields are encroaching upon the woods in which the pigs used to feed, donkey paths are being replaced by excellent roads, railways have pierced the mountain fastnesses, the grandson of the old tribal chief is now King, living in a fine palace in Belgrade, and the blind minstrels who were so cordially welcomed at family feasts have been supplanted by gifted opera singers. Yet most of the old traits abide.

* * *

The Serb is still boundlessly loyal to his people and state. He rejoices in his nation and has an exuberant, inspiring pride in all its achievements, as well as a glowing faith in its future. He has little of the brooding mysticism of Russia, the mother of all the Slavs, and still less of the furious, reforming passion of his brother, the Bulgarian. He is not tormented by grand cosmic problems, nor does he crave to make the world and society over. His task is simpler, his confidence in success stronger, and his joy in working for it greater and more vivid.

He is one of the happiest of the Slavs, one of the most spontaneous, open-hearted and guileless. The world's frustrating paradoxes trouble him less than they do many of the other members of his great racial family; the deep and hidden mystery of things does not disturb or charm him so much. He takes things as they are, accepts them at their face value, revels in those that are good, and valiantly attempts to eliminate those that are bad. He rejoices in friendship, in having guests and being a guest, in song, in progress, in a strong state, in a powerful army, in a vigorous king.

If in need he will help you, if you are sad he will try to cheer you up, if you oppose him he will accept your challenge. He is glad to be with you because he likes your company and because he is happy to show you Serbia and the Serbs. He has a flair and a swing, is at home in the best society, very rapidly "catches on," and always has the consciousness that he "belongs."

He believes in the star of his people. The songs and traditions and faith of 500 years were never so vital and vigorous as today. He is sure that he has a great rôle to play as leader of the South Slavs, as a very active participant in the creation of a new Slav culture, in the reconciling of East and West, the elevation of the Balkans and the uplifting of provinces long blighted by Moslem domination.

The Serbs are essentially a new people. Their history is before them. They are active, bustling, undaunted. They have made a fine, brand new capital, Belgrade. They have completely transformed their second capital, Skoplje. They are putting water and light into their cities. They have organized an entirely new system of public health, built scores of bridges, tunneled dozens of mountains, and covered their land with radios and movies and popular universities.

* * *

The Serbs have installed a rigorous dictatorship, created the strongest army in the Balkans, formed alliances with the dominant group of world powers and are moving forward with enthusiasm and assurance to fulfill what they consider their destiny.

They are tall, broad-shouldered, muscular and alert. They put challenging little steeples on their sheepskin caps, and provocative tips on the toes of their pigskin moccasins. They, first of the Balkan peoples, formed an independent, modern state and played a highly important rôle in the dissolution of the Turkish and Austro-Hungarian Empires. Alone of the Balkan nations they have a native king, who for the first time in history has united all the South Slavs except the Bulgarians under a single scepter. They consider themselves the Piedmont of the Balkan Slavs, destined to lead the procession.

To the east of them are the Bulgarians, who speak a closely related language; to the south the Montenegrins, who are their twin brothers; to the west the Croats, in many respects indistinguishable from the Serbs, and to the northwest the remaining South Slav group, the Slovenes. Sitting in the center of these related peoples, the Serbs aspire to gather them all within their brotherly embrace and compress them into a single people, living in a single state.

It is a beautiful dream, but each group has its own aspirations and is not ready unconditionally to enter a common house. Will the Serbs, in their ardor, make their embrace so constrictive that the other peoples will frantically pull away from them, or will they succeed in binding their brothers with bonds of love and justice in a united brotherhood, free from coercion? Will the Serbs succeed in making of Belgrade a Balkan Zion, capable of drawing all the South Slavs unto it? If they do, Balkan history will enter its happiest epoch, or rather its first happy epoch.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW, who has just been succeeded by Sir Phené Neal as Lord Mayor of London, disclosed the fact that he had delivered at least a thousand speeches during his year in office. Sir Phené appears to have been blissfully unconscious of the customary volume of mayoral oratory, having calculated that 300 speeches would "see him through," and consequently this disclosure, made by his predecessor on the eve of the Lord Mayor's Show, came as rather a shock to him. But there was encouragement for him when Sir William went on to tell how he had enjoyed his busiest year. "There has been so much to do and so many different people to see that I haven't had time to get tired," he said. "I haven't missed a single engagement." Lady Waterlow then added that she wished to disprove the idea that a Lord Mayor did nothing else but eat. "I have often had to get him a sandwich to eat as his lunch while he has been on his way to some function or other," she said.

1000 Speeches in a Single Year

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Although grown-ups may disagree as to the benefits or otherwise conferred on the country by George Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, in his attempts to brighten London's parks, children, if asked for their views, would undoubtedly hail him as their special benefactor. To take but one example: In the corner of Richmond Park, beloved of Londoners, is a small pond tucked away near Sheen Gate. Not long ago it was just a pond. Nice, perhaps, for sailing a boat on, but otherwise of little interest. Now, however, on any fine day in holiday times, you will find children of all ages happily propelling themselves in various odd craft on this pond. There are paddle boats, driven by turning a handle; squat boats with short oars, and others that can be paddled like a canoe, but all warranted not to upset. So the children have the exquisite joy of being in sole charge of the boats and go happily round and round wearing that look of blissful content that only childhood knows. Little wonder if they plump for Lansbury every time.

George Lansbury and the Children

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Guy Fawkes night was "banged off" in customary brilliant style this year. A fine frosty evening provided ideal conditions for the fireworks, but roused a protest from many spectators and rocket operators that it was not the right season for such displays. Why not follow America's example and let Roman candles and Catherine wheels run riot on July 4 instead of November 5, they asked. They pointed out that the connection of this festival with the lamentable Guy Fawkes, who attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament in the reign of James I, is growing smaller and smaller. It is just over seventy years since a special service of thanksgiving for the failure of the "Gunpowder Plot," for use on November 5, was removed from the English Prayer Book.

November 5 or July 4?

Another protest, too, has been strongly voiced in the press. This is against the activities of grotesquely clothed little urchins with blackened faces who started collecting "pennies for the guy" this year more than two weeks before the "fifth." Several of the young "Fawkeses" were obliged to appear at a police court on a charge of begging. They were gravely warned of the unlawfulness of their actions, and there is every indication that strong measures will be adopted next year to put a stop to this prolonged "collecting for the guy."